The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The China at Halifax, and the Peruvian at Father Point.

THE GERMAN WAR QUESTION.

Virtual Commencement of Hostilities.

The Duchy of Holstein Occupied by Prussian Troops.

The Austrian Forces Concentrating at Altona.

Important Circular from Count Bismarck.

Another Attempt to Settle the Dispute by Negotiation.

Unyielding Attitude of the Several Armed Powers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail steamship *China*, Capt. HOCKLEY, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M. of the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday, *en route* for Boston, with 137 passengers for the latter city and 35 for Halifax.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool on the 7th, *via* Londonderry on the 8th inst., passed Father Point yesterday morning, *en route* to Quebec.

The absence of anything like negotiations, and the continuance of military movements, makes the war all but inevitable.

Prussian troops entered Holstein on the 7th. The Austrians were concentrating at Altona. These movements were regarded as a virtual commencement of war.

Among the passengers by the *China* is WILLIAM CUNARD, Esq., and family, to whom we are indebted for the early delivery of our dispatches.

She experienced strong western winds and dense fogs.

The steamship *Virginia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 7th.

The steamship *Java*, from New-York, arrived off Crookhaven on the morning of the 8th, and at Liverpool early on the 9th.

The steamship *City of Dublin*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at noon of the 9th.

THE IMPENDING WAR.

The Situation.

The indications that war will soon break out are increasing.

A Prussian division under Gen. FLEISS, crossed the Eider on the 7th, and entered Holstein. They are said to be ordered to occupy Rendsburg, Kiel and Itzehoe.

The entry of the Prussians into Holstein is regarded by some as a virtual commencement of the war.

The *Neue Friendenblatt* asserts that Austria regards such entry as a breach of the Gastein Convention, and the forcible occupation of Holstein as a *casus belli*.

A Vienna dispatch says that the diplomatic relations between Austria and Prussia will cease the moment the Prussian representative at the Diet leaves Frankfort.

Austria had telegraphed Gen. GABLENZ to avoid an armed conflict in Holstein. It is stated that should a collision take place, the Austrian Army of the North will advance against Prussia.

The Crown Prince of Prussia had been appointed Governor of Silesia during the mobilization of the army.

The Conservative Association of Berlin had appealed to the electors to sustain the Government in its foreign policy.

It was stated that France had sent a circular urging the middle German States to maintain a complete neutrality.

It is reported that four thousand Prussian troops have been stationed along the frontier at Pocsin, and that the Russian frontier at Cracow is also partly occupied.

A Berlin journal praises Prussia for her readiness to support the efforts to preserve peace, and acknowledges that she is now again completely free to take whatever determination she may deem expedient.

The same journal says that Prussia having protested against a convocation of the Holstein estates, will, doubtless, follow up the protest by active measures.

It is reported in Vienna that Russia concurs in the attitude assumed by Austria.

A Florence telegram says that Italy will commence hostilities as soon as war is declared in Germany.

The Russian Cabinet courier reached Vienna on the 7th with an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor.

A decree was issued at Florence on the 7th, calling out for service the second categories of classes of 1842, 1843 and 1845.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says the position of France is not changed by the recent events. She maintains an entire independenee, and would only take active part if events or imperative circumstances should render it her duty for the defence of the national honor or interests.

The text of the Austrian reply to the invitation to the Conference is published. It agrees with the representations already made, and expresses surprise that the Pontifical Government was not invited to the Conference.

The Prussian Occupation of Holstein.

On the 8th the Prussian troops arrived at Rendsburg, and occupied the town. They were peacefully met by the Austrian garrison, who withdrew from the town the same day, and the parting was quite friendly.

Gen. GABLENZ, the Austrian commander, has issued a proclamation, protesting against the entry of the Prussians into Holstein, and stating that he awaited the orders of his sovereign as to the course to pursue. He announced that the Government of Holstein is transferred to Altona.

Gen. MANTEUFFEL, the Prussian commander, had sent a dispatch to GABLENZ, stating that in consequence of the declarations by Austria in the Federal Diet, and the convocation of the Holstein States, the condition of affairs as existing before the Gastein Convention is reëstablished. Gen. MANTEUFFEL therefore enters Holstein, but will not occupy the places already in possession of the Austrians. He has received orders to avoid a conflict, and not dismiss the civil functionaries. He concludes by expressing the hope that a peaceful understanding will prevent the outbreak of war.

Gen. MANTEUFFEL has also issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Schleswig, announcing the dispatch of troops to Holstein for the maintenance of the sovereign rights of his royal master, which have been placed in jeopardy. The step, however, is merely defensive in character.

Gen. MANTEUFFEL is said to have summoned GABLENZ to reëstablish a state of common administration in the Duchies.

It is reported that Prussia will forcibly prevent the assembly of the Holstein estates.

The Austrians were reported to be evacuating Kiel and concentrating at Altona, where Gen. VON GABLENZ and his staff had arrived.

A public meeting at Altona has adopted resolutions thanking Austria for her declaration in the Federal Diet, and expressing the determination of the inhabitants to uphold the right of disposing of their destinies by forming Duchies in the separate German States, under the sovereignty of Prince AUGUSTENBERG.

Important Circular from Count Bismarck.

BISMARCK had issued an important dispatch to the Prussian representatives abroad, in very bitter terms toward Austria, and in one passage says:

"All our information agrees that the determination to make war by Austria is finally settled in Vienna. On the other hand, it is asserted that Prussia has been most conciliatory for peace, but the corresponding feeling no longer exists at Vienna. Not only was there manifested an entire absence of all readiness to enter into confidential negotiations and discuss the possibilities of agreement, but the expressions of the influential Austrian statesmen and councillors of the Emperor, have been reported to the King from an authentic source, which leave no doubt that the Imperial Ministers desire war at any price, partly in hope of successes in the field, partly to tide over domestic difficulties. Nay, even with the expressed intention of assisting Austrian finances by Prussian contributions or by honorable bankruptcy. We can only see a decided intention on the part of Austria of forcing war with Prussia, and of at most making use of negotiations, as to a Congress, to gain time by procrastination for her own not entirely completed arrangements, but especially for those of her allies. The fact of war is a settled determination at Vienna. The only further point is to choose the favorable moment to begin.

Referring to the Duchies, BISMARCK says: "Perhaps we shall at least be believed when we solemnly protest against any notion of wishing to make good our claim to the Duchies by force, or of disregard to the rights of the co-possessor. Now, too probably, it will not be difficult to understand the real motives of the armaments by which Austria has given rise to the present crisis, and whose removal by means of the Congress she has further taken care to render impossible by the attitude she has assumed."

The circular is dated June 4.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The London *Times* says that such a dispatch as the above has not often been penned by an European Minister. The Prussian statesman seems now to think courtesy unnecessary in his communications with Austria. All the pride, the bitter hostility, the almost fanatical purpose, which have been necessarily repressed during long negotiations, break forth when negotiations may be considered at an end. The dispatch breathes the spirit of war, and seems to have been written in anticipation of immediate rupture.

The London *Telegraph* says: "With this dispatch the last hopes of peace have disappeared, and hostilities become inevitable."

A Last Effort for Conciliation.

The Duke DE GRAMMONT had gone from Paris to Vienna, and his mission is said to be a last effort for conciliation. He had a conference with Count MENSDORFF and an audience with the Emperor of Austria. MENSDORFF is stated to have positively maintained the grounds of the Austrian reply to the invitation to the Conference.

The Frankfort Diet, on the 6th, adopted resolutions for the neutralization of the Federal fortresses at Majnece and Restadt, and the withdrawal of Austrian and Prussian contingents in those places to Frankfort.

The London *Times* of the 7th remarks: "Now the great tempest is rolling round to the point where the first wrong was done. It is all for Holstein that Silesia is menaced; but it is terrible to think how the storm may spread. In the rear of Italy stands France, and in the rear of Austria stands Russia. It is even said that the designs of Italy against the Adriatic Provinces of Austria have suggested some political conceit between the Emperor and the Sultan; nor does anybody seem to doubt that the war which begins on the Baltic may extend to the Black Sea."

GENERAL NEWS.

Great Britain.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th, on going into Committee on the Reform Bill, Lord STANLEY attempted a surprise by moving that the clause reducing the county franchise be postponed till after the settlement of the redistribution of seats.

After a debate, in which Messrs. BRIGHT and GLADSTONE strongly denounced the evasive tactics of the Opposition, the motion was rejected by 287 to 260; Government majority 27.

WALPOLE then moved an amendment, reducing the county franchise to twenty instead of fourteen pounds rental. This was defeated by 297 to 383; Government majority 14.

These victories received great cheering.

The persistent attempts of the Opposition to defeat the bill by indirect attacks were loudly denounced, especially by the Liberal journals, which contend that in a fair fight the reform bill conservatives have no chance.

The House of Commons have voted an increase of the annuity of Princess MARY, of Cambridge, on her marriage, from £3,000 to £5,000 a year.

In the House of Lords, on the 8th, Prince ALFRED took his seat for the first time as Duke of Edinburgh.

In the House of Commons the Reform Bill was to have been considered, but the Opposition staved it off by numerous speeches on various important topics.

Financial affairs are favorable.

The Bank returns large gold arrivals from America, and the consequent certainty of an early reduction of the rate of discount, gave increased firmness to funds, and consols were advancing. The discount demand continued rather active. The Bank rate is ten, but first-class paper is taken at nine in open market.

Measures are in progress for the reëstablishment of the Consolidated Bank. Hope is also entertained of a partial resuscitation of AGRA & MASTERMAN's Bank. The suspension of the latter bank created a painful sensation, and the instances of ruin caused by it are said to exceed in number and severity those from any similar calamity of the same nature. A number of families of Canadian officers had all their savings invested in its shares. The break-down of the bank is attributed to the persistent attacks of speculators in shares, whose proceedings are loudly denounced, and steps were being taken on the Stock Exchange to check the operations of the gang, whose proceedings are calculated to overthrow any bank against which they may be directed. The Stock Exchange Committee, by 15 to 12, resolved to make no alteration in the mode of dealing with bank shares. A general meeting of the members was to be held on the subject.

An official statement of OVERAND & GURNEY's affairs show but little prospect of the shareholders getting back much of their million and a half of the paid up capital. The direct liabilities are £14,500,000 sterling, exclusive of £8,800,000 contingent liabilities on bills in the hands of customers.

HAWKES, WHITFORD & Co., private bankers at St. Colomb and Falmouth, have suspended. The liabilities are estimated at £200,000 sterling.

France.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a further large increase of 39,250,000 francs in cash.

The Bourse on the 9th was quiet and steady. Rentes, 62f. 90c.

A Paris letter says the Confederate Capt. MAURY has offered the French Government a new torpedo of immense power, invented by him. The letter says that MAURY has become a naturalized Mexican, and is about to be named to a high command in the Mexican navy.

Cholera had broken out at Nantes. There were fifteen to twenty cases daily, though there were but few deaths.

Spain and Portugal.

The Governments of Spain and Portugal have agreed to act in common for defence of neutrality in case of European War.

Holland.

The cholera continues its ravages in Holland. The latest weekly return from Rotterdam shows 85 cases (55 proving fatal) in the principal cities.

There had been rumors that Turkish troops had crossed the Danube and come in collision with the Roumainans, that reinforcements had left Bucharest, and that HOSPODAR would take command, but they lack confirmation; but it is asserted that energetic measures are progressing in the Principalities, and that HOSPODAR had assumed command of 30,000 men.

China.

SHANGHAE, Monday, May 7.

The Imperial troops are again victorious over the rebels in the North. Tea quiet. The silk market had closed. Exchange 6s. 5d. Freights 70s.

HONG KONG, Sunday, May 13.

Exchange 4s. 5d. Arrangements are making at Japan most favorable to commerce.

Australia.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday, April 25.

The McCulloch Government have returned to office. The Tariff Bill had been reintroduced, amended and passed both Houses. The trade of the colonies was generally active.

West Coast of Africa.

The May mails from places on the West Coast of Africa have arrived. The news is unimportant.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Per Steamship Peruvian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 8.

Sales of the week 71,000 bales, including 6,500 bales to speculators and 9,500 bales to exporters. The market opens buoyant and advanced fully 1d., but subsequently became heavy, and the improvement was lost, the market closing with a decline of ¼d.@⅛d. on the week. The authorized quotations, according to the Brokers' Circular, were:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	16d.	13¾d.
Mobile	15½d.	13½d.
Uplands	15d.	13d.

The sales of Cotton to-day (Friday) were 15,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant to-day, with an advance of ⅛d. ℔ lb., caused by American advices received per steamer *Java*.

The stock of Cotton in port is 998,000 bales, including 101,500 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is firmer under the American advices per steamer *Java*, with quotations unsettled and some excitement.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is firm and all qualities have slightly advanced. Corn is dull, however.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, June 8.

Consols closed at 86@86¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States 5-20s, 64@64½; Illinois Central Railroad, 75@75½; Erie Railway, 40@41.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of bullion of £1,400,000.

Another report says: At the close 5-20s are 64@64½, Illinois Central 75@75½ and Erie 42@42½, at which the market appears to be firm, although prices relatively in London and New-York having now so nearly approximated, further buying for export is almost stopped. Atlantic and Great Western bonds are active under low quotations.

Per steamship China.

[For weekly cotton market see dispatch by the *Peruvian*.]

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report: FLOUR firm, with an advance of 1s. ℔ sack. WHEAT has an upward tendency, with an advance of 2d.@3d. ℔ cental. CORN dull, with a decline of 3d.@6d. ℔ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report: BEEF steady. PORK firm. BACON has an upward tendency. LARD nominal at 73s. TALLOW inactive.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES—Rates small at 30s. for Pots, 33s. 3d. for Pearls. SUGAR steady. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet and steady. SPERM OIL—No sales. LINSEED CAKES quiet. RESIN heavy at 6s.@6s. 6d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 48s. PETROLEUM steady at 1s. 10d.@2s. JUTE advanced 30s.@40s.

London (BARING'S) Breadstuffs firmer. Wheat advanced 1s. on English; no American offering. Iron quiet at £6 for bars and rails; 50s. 9d. for Scotch pig. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice quiet and steady. Tea steady. Tallow quiet at 42s. Spirits Turpentine dull and downward. Petroleum steady at 2s. 2½d. for refined; 17s. for crude. Linseed Cakes quiet and steady.

VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, June 9.

COTTON—Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, with yesterday's advance fully maintained.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady.

LONDON, Saturday evening, June 9.

Consols closed at 86½@86¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—United States 5-20s, 65¼@66; Illinois Central Railroad, 75@76; Erie Railroad, 41@42.

Latest Dispatches via Queenstown.

LONDON, Sunday, June 10.

Continental politics are unchanged.

In the Diet Prussia had repudiated the insinuation of any intention to annex the Duchies by force. She was willing to peaceably settle the question by a German Parliament, but the Diet was incompetent to deal with the subject.

It is rumored that the imminent departure of the Austrian Minister from Berlin was contradicted.

It was reported that the Emperor of Austria was to start on the 9th for the headquarters of the Army of the North.

La France considers it certain that M. ROUHER will be authorized to make known to the Chambers the Emperor's resolutions concerning the crisis.

The same journal contradicts the report that France is making military preparations.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies had almost unanimously adopted the bill for the suppression of religious bodies.

Latest via Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, June 9—Evening.

There is nothing new in financial affairs to-day. Funds are firm and improving. Money is unchanged.

Continental advices continue of the same warlike character. There are various unauthenticated rumors from Vienna, including one that BENEDEK had been ordered to enter Silesia, and that a forward movement had commenced; also, that Count KAROLY had protested at Berlin against the military measures of Prussia in Holstein, and that his withdrawal from Berlin was imminent.

THE EARLY-CLOSING MOVEMENT.

Meeting Last Evening—Addresses by Mr. Horace Greeley and Others.

An important meeting of the advocates of early closing was held last evening at Clinton Hall. The hall was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, the representatives of the employes, who claim a partial release from the onerous duties and long hours of their labor, in obtaining the concession from their employers of a few hours' relaxation in the week.

Mr. ACRES called the meeting to order. He said that this was but another step in the important movement of closing the stores at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoons. It was a thing so rational and just that no one need be ashamed to ask this boon of their employers. Some might abuse the time thus given them, but 99 out of every 100 would use it properly. Mr. LORD, of the firm of LORD & TAYLOR, had said to him, "Let it not go forth that I am unfavorable to this movement. If others will close their stores at 3 P. M., I will do so, too." In conclusion, Mr. ACRES nominated Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER as Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. GUNTHER, on taking the chair, said that he did not expect, when he left the Mayoralty, so soon to be called on to preside at a public meeting. The movement to close the stores at 3 P. M. on Saturdays was inaugurated some time ago by Wall-street men. They thought five and a half days enough work for one man to do. They initated the system down town. The object of this meeting was to inaugurate a similar system up town. No one would be a loser by it.

The Secretary then read letters from Messrs. LAKE & McCREARY, Mr. J. M. KNAPP, Mr. MANTON MARBLE and others, regretting their inability to be present at the meeting.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY was the next speaker. He said: The subject which calls us together does not require many words. It only requires to be fairly stated to engage the sympathies of all. No class of men more thoroughly identify themselves with the interests of their employers than the clerks. Often they are required to perform extra labor, but never in my experience have I known a case where they have not heartily responded. I am sure that if I, or my partner, were to go down to our place of business and say, "Some extra labor is required here to-day," our clerks would respond at once, "Certainly we will do it." If clerks get no other time than Sunday for being away from business, they certainly must not be censured for taking a little recreation on that day. But if you give them a little time on week days they will spend Sunday soberly and properly. There will be no loss of business, for every person will soon understand that he must make his purchases in the forenoon. The public will readily and gladly come into accord with the movement. Our country friends will choose some other day than Saturday for coming into the City. No trade will be lost—no labor lost. I wish the movement had commenced earlier. It should have commenced on the 1st of June, and have extended to the 1st of September. The newspaper men willall help you to the best of their ability. A little effort on your part and success will be certain.

Mr. GUNTHER then read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A majority of the merchants of this City have thought proper to adopt 3 o'clock as the hour for closing their stores on Saturdays, during the Summer season; and,

Resolved, We believe it to be for the mutual interest of employers and employes, we therefore trust that a movement now so general will receive the sanction of such merchants as have not yet adopted it, and we therefore, most respectfully call on the public to sustain this movement by making all their purchases before 3 o'clock on Saturdays.

Mr. J. E. BURKE was then introduced. He said he had been connected with the movement from its inception. They had commenced by getting the stores closed at 7 P. M., and they were now going a little further, and intended to have a half holiday on Saturday. One of our first merchants, the honorable Ex-Mayor, sanctioned this movement by his presence, and when such men gave it their support it must succeed. Young men must have a little time to themselves. It was necessary for their physical well-being, as well as for their mental improvement. He urged the clerks of New-York to stand firm and their point must be carried.

Mr. ACRES then stated that several large firms had already given their employes permission to leave at 3 P. M. on every other Saturday, in the expectation that in a short time every firm in New-York would close at that hour. In London the business houses formerly kept open till midnight—now you cannot find a respectable house open after 2 P. M. on that day. In Manchester 1 o'clock is now the regular closing hour.

Mr. ACRES then read the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That our most hearty thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the distinguished gentlemen who have favored us with addresses on the occasion, and whose expression of sympathy, in our behalf, will ever be remembered with gratitude.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our sincere thanks to the press of this City, for its able advocacy of the early closing movement.

Mr. JOSEPH BEACH was then introduced. After reviewing the objects of the meeting and the success which had attended their efforts hitherto, he urged them to stand firm, and in a little time, he said, their employers would be sure to grant their request. He assured them of his hearty sympathy, and promised all the assistance in his power to give.

The meeting shortly afterward adjourned.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Proposition to Authorize an Export Duty on Cotton Defeated.

The President Requested to Transmit to the Several States Copies of the Constitutional Amendments.

The Amendments Officially Published by the Secretary of State.

A Debate on the Disposition of Mineral Lands.

Head-Centre Roberts Makes a Speech at the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Fair.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 18.

THE EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON.

The House to-day consigned one Constitutional Amendment to the tomb of the Capulets—as Mr. STEVENS styles it. Several times during the present session he has pressed a joint resolution amendatory of the Constitution, so as to permit an export duty to be laid on cotton. Once it went to the Judiciary Committee, which not being able to report it favorably, saved Mr. STEVENS' feelings by letting it sleep in their pigeon-holes, but to-day he pressed the same amendment again—insisted on the previous question without debate, which the House granted him, and then unceremoniously rejected the amendment by 59 yeas against 61 nays. A majority of two against it, and a large number short of the required two-thirds.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. BINGHAM, in the House, introduced and pressed to a vote a joint resolution calling on the President to direct the Secretary of State to at once transmit certified copies of the constitutional amendments to the Governors of the several States. This was unnecessary, as, in pursuance of his duty, the Secretary of State caused the joint resolution to be officially published this morning, though he only received it on Saturday from the House Committee on Enrolled Bills.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' FAIR.

The soldiers' and sailors' orphans' fair is still the attraction of the city, and is crowded nightly. To-night speeches were made by Speaker COLFAX, who introduced President ROBERTS, Head Centre of the fighting Fenians. In his remarks Mr. COLFAX said that while he would do nothing that would be an infraction of law. He would yet extend his sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the cause of oppressed Ireland, of whom Mr. ROBERTS was the representative. The latter was then introduced and made quite a sensible speech, much more so than the school boy twaddle of Head Center STEPHENS, the other night. The remarks of both speakers, especially when they alluded to England's conduct toward us during the war, were greeted with great applause.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The President, to-day, transmitted to the Senate a communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior, respecting transactions for the transplanting, colonization and settlement of persons of the African race. The report is made in response to a resolution of the Senate. It states that a report was made to the President on the 7th of March, 1864, as to how much had been expended of the appropriation made by Congress for colonization purposes; that up to that date the sum of $33,226 had been drawn from the Treasury; and a supplemental statement had been made, bringing the total up to $37,391. The report says that the acts of 1862, which provide for the colonization of persons of African descent beyond the limits of the United States, have been repealed, and no measures have since been adopted, and no steps taken by this Department, looking to that result.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Nominations for Congress in the Western States are taking place quite rapidly. In Mr. GRINNELL's (Iowa) district the Republicans have nominated Judge LOUGHRIDGE. The Convention in Mr. KASSON's district met to-day. The contest is between him and Gen. G. M. DODGE. In the Tenth Indiana District, now represented by Hon. J. H. DEFREES, the Democrats have nominated Judge LOWRY, of Goshen. Mr. DEFREES will probably be renominated by the Republicans, and will be a hard man to beat.

NOMINATIONS.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day by the President were the following: JOSEPH M. HUMPHREYS, Collector of Customs, Richmond, Va.; Gen. THOMAS J. JORDAN, Assessor Internal Revenue, Fourteenth (Harrisburgh) District, Pennsylvania; SIMEON STANSIFER, Collector Internal Revenue Third District of Indiana; ROBERT W. TALIAFERRO, Postmaster New-Orleans; BENNETT V. ELLIS, Postmaster Lyons, N. Y.; CHARLES J. FERRIN, Postmaster Palmyra, N. Y.; SAMUEL S. MORLEY, Postmaster Clyde, N. Y.; JOEL H. PRESCOTT, Postmaster Newark, N. Y.; ISAAC FULLER, Postmaster Seneca Falls, N. Y.; HORACE A. JARVIS, Postmaster Cortland Village, N. Y.; GEORGE J. J. BARBOUR, Postmaster Homer, N. Y.; WM. ALLEN, Postmaster Auburn, N. Y.; Gov. W. W. HOLDEN, Minister Resident at Salvador; ERASMUS DENNISON, of Cincinnati, brother of the Postmaster-General, to be Indian Agent, Territory of New-Mexico.

THE CASE OF PAYMASTER PAULDING.

The Court-martial in the case of Col. E. E. PAULDING, Paymaster, it is understood have found him guilty of disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. They find no evidence of any fraudulent intent or corrupt motive. The sentence has not transpired.

THE STEEDMAN-FULLERTON COMMISSION.

The Steedman-Fullerton Commission arrived at Mobile to-day. Your special correspondent telegraphs that they have asked to be relieved from visiting Arkansas on this trip.

MR. GRINNELL AND GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Mr. GRINNELL and Gen. ROUSSEAU were both out of their seats to-day, and understood to be out of town.

THE TAX ON BOILER IRON.

Upon a question submitted, the Secretary of the Treasury decides that iron, whether imported or domestic, to be used in the construction of boilers for generating steam for the propulsion of vessels, must be stamped in the manner required by law; othewise the users and makers will be subjected to the penalty provided by the act.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed a number of nominations, among them the following:

William B. Garaline, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado Territory.

To be Postmasters—Robert M. Corning, Concord, N. H.; George Higland, Danville) N. Y.. Samuel H. Wells, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Jason Weeks, Bangor, Me.; Leonard Lottridge, Lacrosse, Wis.; Newton Abrose, Urbana, Ohio; &. B. B. Nevins, Bellefontaine, Ohio; George Murray, Sidney, Ky.; George W. Bull, Troy, N. Y.; George W. Wines, Clarksville, Tenn.: Albert G. Murray, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Alanson Lapham, Genesee, N. Y.. George W. Barney, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

To be Surveyors of Customs—John W. Dixon, East River, Va.; George D. Cross, Pawcatuck, R. I.; William B. Taylor, Warren, R. I.; Joseph Spencer, East Greenwich, R. I.; William W. Garton, Pawtucket, R. I.

C. H. Spencer, to be Attorney-General for the territory of Arizona; John D. Henderson, Agent for the Pueble Indians in New-Mexico, and Richard M. Smith, Agent for the Indians in Michigan; John A. Hedrick, Collector of Customs at Beaufort, N. C., and George S. Roux, at Fernandina, Fla.

To be Assessors of Internal Revenue—Moses M. Bane, Fourth Collection District, Quincy, Ill.; John W. Cornell, Twelfth District, Ohio; Maxwell P. Gaddis, Second District, Ohio; David M. Fleming, Fourth District, Ohio; Halsey F. Cooper, Eighth District, Tennessee.

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—Joseph Lamaster, District of Nebraska; John J. Anderson, Ninth District, Mount Sterling, Ky.; William P. Richardson, Fifteenth District, Ohio; Powell Hough, Eighth District, Tennessee; Benjamin Hancock, Sixth District, Pennsylvania.

To be Consuls: P. Sieney Post, of Illinois, at Vienna; William C. Gleason, of Dakotah, at Bordeaux; Gen. Julius Stahel, of New-York, at Kanagawa, Japan, and Gen. Peter G. Osterhaus, of Missouri, at Lyons.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....MONDAY, June 18.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. SAULSBURY rose to a personal explanation. His attention had been called by a friend to a statement of the New-York *Tribune*, of Friday last, in allusion to the ROUSSEAU and GRINNELL difficulty which was to this effect: "Among his backers (ROUSSEAU'S) was Senator SAULSBURY, who had been waiting for some time, anticipating the assault." He (SAULSBURY) had never assaulted anybody, and had never advised anybody to assault another. His presence at the disturbance on Thursday last was purely accidental. The statement in the *Tribune* was false, and its author was a willful liar.

PETITION FROM NEW-YORK BANKS.

Mr. HARRIS presented the petition of seven New-York banks, asking for an extension of time on the tax on circulation, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Mr. STEWART presented a petition for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the Tax Bill with amendments.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

IOWA WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a resolution for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the war claims of the State of Iowa.

OFFICIAL ARMY REPORTS.

Mr. WADE offered a joint resolution for the printing of the reports of Gens. SHERMAN, THOMAS, POPE, PLEASANTON and FOSTER, made since the close of the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which was passed.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD called up the bill in relation to the Pacific Railroad, which was under discussion on Friday last.

Mr. CONNESS offered an amendment authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to locate and construct their road from Omaha, Nebraska, westward, according to the most practicable route.

MINERAL LANDS.

Pending discussion on the above the morning hour expired, and the special order, which was the bill to regulate the occupation of mineral lands, was taken up.

The bill, as reported from the Committee on Mines and Mining, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. That the mineral lands of the public domain, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and occupation by all citizens of the United States, and all who have declared their intention to become citizens, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and subject also to the local custom or rules of miners in the several districts, so far as the same may not be in conflict with the laws of the United States.

SEC. 2. That whenever any person or association of persons claim a vein or lode of quartz or other rock in places bearing gold, silver, cinnabar or copper, having previously occupied and improved the same, according to the local custom or rules of miners in the district where the same is situated, and having expended in actual labor an amount not less than $1,000, and in regard to whose possession there is no controversy or opposing claim, it shall be lawful for the claimant to file in the local land office a plan of the same so extended laterally or otherwise as to conform to the local laws, customs and rules of miners, and to enter such tract and receive a patent therefor, granting such mine, together with the right to follow such vein or lode with its dips, angle and variations to any depth, although it may enter the land adjoining, which land adjoining shall be sold subject to this condition, and upon the further indefeasible condition that the owners and occupants of the mine so appropriated and held, shall pay into the Treasury of the United States in each and every year, until the national debt shall have been paid, three per centum of the net product of said mine, vein or lode, which shall be in lieu of the stamp-tax now levied upon bullion extracted from the public domain.

SEC. 3. That upon the filing the plat and survey as provided in the second section of this act, the Register of the Land Office shall publish a notice of the same in a newspaper published nearest to the location of said claim, and shall also post such notice in his office for the period of ninety days, and after the expiration of said period, if no adverse claim shall have been filed, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor-General upon application of the party to survey the premises and make a plat thereof, indorsed with his approval, designating the number and description of the location, the value of the property and improvements, and the character of the claim, and upon the payment to the proper officer of $5 per acre, the Register of the Land Office shall transmit to the General Land Office, said plot, survey and description, and a patent shall issue for the same thereupon, and the Surveyor-General shall receive for such service, such compensation as is allowed by law, with mileage, not to exceed at legal rates, the amount chargeable from the county seat, of the county, in which the claim may be situated to the said claim.

SEC. 4. That when such location and entry of a mine shall be upon unsurveyed lands, it shall and may be lawful after the extension thereto of the public surveys to adjust the surveys to the limits of the premises according to the location and possession and plat aforesaid, and the Surveyor-General may in extending the surveys vary the same from a rectangular form to suit the circumstances of the country and the local rules, laws and customs of miners; provided that no location hereafter made shall exceed 300 feet in length along the vein for each location, with an additional claim for the discovery to the discoverer, with the right to follow such to any depth, with all its dips, variations and angles, together with a reasonable quantity of surface for the convenient working of the same as fixed by local rules.

SEC. 5. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to establish additional land districts and to appoint the necessary officers under existing laws, whenever he may deem the same necessary for the public convenience in executing the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. That whenever adverse claimants to any mine located and claimed as aforesaid shall appear before the approval of the survey as provided in the third section of this act, all proceedings shall be stayed until a final settlement and adjustment in the Courts of competent jurisdiction of the rights of possession to such claims when a patent may issue as in other cases.

SEC. 7. That wherever, prior to the passage of this act, upon the lands heretofore designated as mineral lands, which have been excluded from survey and sale, there have been homesteads made by citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, which homesteads have been made, improved and used for agricultural purposes, and upon which there have been no valuable mines of gold, silver, cinnabar or copper discovered, or which are properly agricultural lands, the said settlers or owners of such homesteads shall have a right of preëmption thereto, and shall be entitled to purchase the same at the price of $1 25 per acre, and in quantity not to exceed 160 acres; or said parties may avail themselves of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May 20, 1862, entitled, "An Act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and acts amendatory thereof.

SEC. 8. That upon the survey of the lands aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior may designate and set apart such portions of the said lands as are clearly agricultural lands, which lands shall thereafter be subject to preëmption and sale as other public lands of the United States, and subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the same.

SEC. 9. That whenever by priority of possession, rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, the possessors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same; and the right of way for construction of ditches and canals for the purposes aforesaid is hereby acknowledged and confirmed; *provided*, however, that whenever after the passage of this act any person shall, in the construction of any ditch or canal, injure or damage the possession of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage.

SEC. 10. That the right of way for the construction of highways over public lands not reserved for public uses is hereby granted.

Mr. STEWART offered the following as an additional section, which was adopted:

SEC. 11. That as a further condition of sale, in the absence of legislation by Congress, the local Legislature of any State or Territory may prescribe rules and regulations for the working of any mines.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the second section by striking out the words "until the national debt shall have been paid." Which was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out in the second section the words "three per centum," and insert in lieu thereof the words "five per centum."

The above amendment was opposed by Messrs. McDOUGALL, CONNESS and STEWART, and advocated by Mr. SHERMAN.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out all after the words "which land adjoining shall be subject to this condition," in the second section.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew his amendment and accepted that of Mr. HENDRICKS in its stead. He believed the tax as it stood was better than the three per cent. provided in the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to strike out the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections. He was opposed, under any circumstances, to the sale of the mineral lands. The Government, he said, would derive no benefit from the sale of the lands at five dollars per acre. The expense of surveying and of land offices would be equal to their price. He was opposed to any change in the existing laws on this subject.

Mr. HENDRICK'S amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN said he believed it to be to the interest of the Government to sell the mineral lands. This had been the opinion of CLAY and BENTON and others. The pending bill gave the lands to the miners for five dollars per acre. It was substantially a grant of the land to actual settlers. This was certainly much better than the existing condition of affairs, under which the miners could get no titles. The original bill now before the Senate, Mr. SHERMAN said, was drawn up in the Treasury Department. He moved to amend the bill in the sixth section, so as to make the purchaser bear the cost of surveying plots, &c. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out the proviso in the third section for compensating the Surveyor-General, which was agreed to.

Mr. McDOUGAL spoke against the general provisions of the bill, as calculated to produce endless litigation and trouble in the mining regions.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee of Conference, on the bill making appropriations for the repairs and preservation of certain public works, made a report, which was agreed to.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the House joint resolution requesting the President to transfer to the several States for ratification the recent proposed amendment to the Constitution, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, pending the bill in relation to mineral lands, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AMERICAN REPOSITORY IN GERMANY.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions, Mr. DAVIS introduced an act to establish in Germany a repository for furnishing information as to the resources of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE introduced a bill to establish a commission for the settlement of claims against the Government of the United States held by loyal citizens of East Tennessee, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NEVADA.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Nevada, introduced a bill granting the right of way and other privileges, to aid in the construction of a drainage and exploring tunnel to the Comstock Lode, in the State of Nevada, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Under the call of States for resolutions, Mr. MORRIS introduced a resolution to make the compensation of the Superintendent of the Folding Room equal to that of the Assistant Doorkeeper.

Amendments were suggested in reference to the salaries of the Chief Clerk and of the book-keeper in the Folding Room.

Mr. ROLLINS moved to amend, by increasing the pay of JOHN BAILEY, Assistant Disbursing Clerk, to that of the Journal Clerk, stating that that was agreed upon by the Committee on Accounts.

The amendment was agreed to.

The other amendments were not received.

The resolution, as amended, was then agreed to.

Mr. WINFIELD offered a resolution which was adopted, to make the salaries of the Superintendent of the Speech Folding Department and the Bookkeeper of the Folding Room the same as that of Enrolling Clerk.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Accounts to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of the assistant messengers connected with the House Post-office to that of the Capitol Police.

Mr. HOLMES offered a resolution making the salary of the Chief Clerk $3,000 per year, beginning with the present fiscal year.

Mr. ROSS moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was negatived by 32 against 72.

The resolution was adopted.

THE MARINE CORPS.

Mr. BALDWIN offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to consider the expediency of abolishing the Marine Corps or transferring it to the army, and of making provision for supplying such military force as may at any time be needed in the navy by detail from the army.

POST ROADS.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to repeal the act of the 21st of May, 1866, to establish a post road from West Alburgh, Vt., to Champlain Bay, N. Y.

EXPENSES OF THE CANADA RAIDS.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a joint resolution to pay the State of Vermont the sum expended for the protection of the frontier against the invasion from Canada in 1864, not to exceed $16,463 81, which was read three times and passed.

THE ST. ALBANS BANK.

Mr. MORRILL said it was not often that Vermont asked any special legislation, but he had now one more favor to ask in reference to the St. Albans Bank robbing at the time of the raid from Canada. That bank had not paid any tax since that time, and the Government of the United States was making an effort to recover the amount from the British Government. Meantime, he asked for the passage of a joint resolution to suspend the collection of taxes from that Bank until further orders.

Mr. STEVENS asked his friend (MORRILL) what had become of the proposition referred to the Committee on Ways and Means two years since, asking for the non-collection of taxes on the property burned by the rebels in Chambersburgh, Penn.

Mr. MORRILL replied that that matter had been referred to the gentleman from New-York (CONKLING) as a sub-committee.

Mr. STEVENS expressed the fear that it was a subsoil committee from which nothing could be got for years.

Mr. MORRILL in reply to some questions explained that the amount taken from the bank was $210,000, all of which had been returned except $42,569 20.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, argued that under the principle contended for, every bank and individual that might be robbed would have a claim for exemption from taxes, and Congress would have as much business as it could attend to in sitting as a Board of relief.

Mr. MORRILL showed that there was no analogy between his case and the case he put. This was a case of invasion and the bank was claiming indemnity from the British Government.

Mr. WILSON suggested that that was an additional reason against granting the relief sought.

After some further discussion Mr. MORRILL said he would withdraw the proposition for the present so that he might modify it.

CALIFORNIA TELEGRAPH.

Mr. BIDWELL introduced a bill to encourage the construction of a telegraph line between the State of California and the Territory of Idaho, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a joint resolution proposing the following article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"Congress shall have power to lay an export duty or tax on cotton exported from the United States."

The joint resolution was read twice.

Mr. ROGERS suggested that a similar amendment of the Constitution had already been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LE BLOND expressed the hope that it would not be pressed to a vote at this time, as it embraced a very important principle.

Mr. STEVENS said that six months ago he had offered a similar resolution, and five months ago he had offered a similar one—both of which had gone to the "tomb of the Capulets." He now wanted the sense of the House on the question.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, explained that the first resolution was not confined to cotton and the the Committee had been unable to agree upon reporting it, and that since the reference of the second one the Committee had not had an opportunity of reporting it.

Mr. STEVENS disclaimed any intention of reflecting on the Committee. He moved the previous question. The previous question was seconded and the concurrent resolution was read the third time.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that the proposed article should be amended by striking out the words "on cotton exported from the United States," so as to let it apply to all exports.

Mr. STEVENS expressed his willingness to assent to that.

The Speaker stated that the previous question having been seconded, and the main question ordered, no amendment could be offered, except by unanimous consent.

Mr. LE BLOND objected, because the matter was being forced through under the gag law.

Mr. GARFIELD moved a reconsideration of the vote ordering the main question.

The motion was negatived, and so the amendment could not be offered.

The question being on agreeing to the resolution, it was taken by yeas and nays, as the Constitution requires, and resulted, yeas 59, nays 61, so two-thirds not voting in favor thereof as required by the Constitution, the concurrent resolution was rejected.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Blaine, Bromwell, Broomall, Bundy, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eliot, Ferry, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard, Jr., of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Julian, Kelly, Kelso, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Loan, Longyear, McClurg, McKee, Miller, Morrill, Moulton, Myers, Orth, Perham, Plants, Price, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Spaulding, Stevens, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Ward, Warner, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—59.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Ashley of Nevada, Baker, Bingham, Boutwell, Berry, Buckland, Coffroth, Davis, Dawson, Defrees, Denison, Eldridge, Farquhar, Fink, Garfield, Glossbrenner, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Harding of Illinois, Hayes, Hogan, Hooper, Hulburd, James M. Humphrey, Kasson, Kerr, Ketcham, Kuykendall, Latham, Le Blond, Marshall, Marston, Marvin, McRuer, Morris, Newell, Niblack, Nicholson, Paine, Pike, Pomeroy, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts, Ritter, Rogers, Schenck, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Stilwell, Taber, Taylor, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Jr., Thornton, Trimble, Van Horn of Missouri, Washburne of Indiana, Winfield—61.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. COBB, Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported to the House that the Committee had on the 16th of June, 1866, presented to and filed with the Secretary of State of the United States the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The Speaker added that the Constitutional Amendment was published officially by the Secretary of State in this morning's Washington *Republican*.

On motion of Mr. ROLLINS the rules were suspended, so as to allow members who were absent when the vote was taken some days since on the Constitutional Amendments to record their votes.

Mr. BINGHAM asked leave to offer the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit forthwith to the Executives of the several States of the United States, copies of the Article of Amendment proposed by Congress to the State Legislatures to amend the Constitution of the United States, passed June 13, 1866, respecting citizenship, the basis of representation, disqualification for office, the validity of the public debt of the United States, etc., to the end that the said States may proceed to act upon the said Article of Amendment, and that he request the Executives of the States that may ratify said amendment to transmit to the Secretary of State certified copies of such ratification.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objecting, Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend the rules, which was agreed to by a vote of 92 yeas against 25 nays.

The resolution was then introduced and agreed to.

PENSIONS.

Mr. MILLER offered a resolution directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to report a bill referred to it on the 22d of January last, granting pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812.

Mr. PERHAM promising that the Committee would report next Friday the resolution went over.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

Mr. ANCONA offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is alleged that peaceable citizens of the United States, engaged in no unlawful act, have been arrested and are held as prisoners by the British Government in Ireland; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the House what information he may have as to such arrests, and what steps have been taken to protect such persons in their rights as citizens of the United States.

Mr. GARFIELD asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Mileage be directed to examine and report what discrepancy, if any, there was between the amount of mileage claimed by members and the amount allowed by the Mileage Committee of the Thirty-eighth Congress: and that the Mileage Committee of this House be directed in no case to allow more mileage to any member than is claimed by him.

Mr. SPALDING objected.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules in order that he might offer it.

The division showing 58 ayes against 26 nays, and no quorum voting, Mr. GARFIELD called for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, but pending the report Mr. GARFIELD said that as members did not seem to be in favor of his resolution he would withdraw it.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL—MR. RAYMOND'S SPEECH.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights.

Mr. RAYMOND addressed the House. He regarded that action which the House might take on the bill before it as a matter of grave importance. The bill embodied principles which touched very nearly the fundamental principles of the Government. He expressed the hope that every member would bring to its consideration a mind unbiased by prejudice and uninfluenced by passion. If ever there was a period when it was incumbent on each member to do all in his power to emancipate himself from all undue and improper influence, he thought this bill afforded that occasion. When Congress met seven months ago, the war against the rebellion had been closed for half a year, and the President had set in motion the machinery of government in the States recently in rebellion, and but little remained to be done by Congress. Congress had been discussing for seven months how that little was to be done. He had, at an early day in the session stated the specific action which he thought Congress should take in order to complete the work of restoration. He would repeat his position: First, to accept the present status of the Southern States and regard them as having resumed their position of self-government in the Union. Second. That the House should decide on the admission of Representatives by districts, admitting none but loyal men who can take the oath prescribed. Third. To provide by law for giving to the freedmen of the South all the rights of citizens in courts of law and elsewhere. Fourth. To exclude from Federal offices the leading actors in the conspiracy, which led to the rebellion in each State. Fifth. To adopt such amendments to the Constitution as may seem wise to Congress and to the States, acting freely and without coercion. Sixth. To take such measures and precautions by the disposition of military forces as will preserve order and prevent the overthrow by usurpation or otherwise in any State of its republican form of Government. He thought the status of the Southern States had been substantially recognized by Congress. Provision had been made, not only by law, but by Constitutional amendment, for giving to the freedmen of the South all the rights of citizens. Congress had provided by constitutional amendment for excluding from office the leading actors in the rebellion. If these amendments were adopted by the three-fourths of the thirty-six States, that is, by twenty-seven States, they would become valid as parts of the Constitution. Congress was now considering all that remained to complete the work of restoration, namely: the admission of members of Congress from the States lately in insurrection to seats in the House and Senate. The bill under discussion provided for their admission, but coupled with it the adoption of the Constitutional amendments. He trusted the amendments would be adopted, and he trusted that members would be admitted when duly qualified and presenting themselves from loyal districts. But he could not say that the bill now awaiting the action of the House met his concurrence, because it provided for their admission only on certain conditions—that was to say, until twenty-seven of the States should ratify the amendments, members from the States lately in insurrection should not be received in Congress; and that no member from any such State should be admitted unless that State also voted to ratify the Constitutional amendments. His main objection to the bill was that it was an assumption by Congress of a power which was not conferred on it by the Constitution. And he asked to be pointed to the clause of the Constitution which conferred on Congress the right to say that representatives from any State should not be admitted into Congress until that State should perform certain acts. He maintained that Congress had no power under the Constitution to pass such a bill or enforce it. He denied that there was any political necessity for it. It sounded plausible, perhaps, to say that if Southern members were admitted to Congress they would by their votes regain all they had lost, and obtain all they had sought to accomplish, not only by the rebellion, but by their previous political action. There was a time when the Southern States were formidable in the government. They were formidable at the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and there was reason to fear then their permanent ascendency. The country felt the danger, and the people came to the rescue. It was then that the Republican party was formed to check aggressions upon the liberties of the republic. It was formed in 1856, and it had fulfilled its mission. It had broken to pieces not only Slavery itself, but the Democratic power which had become its ally, and it had restored the country to a position where the people could exercise the rights of a free and independent people. Had the South any such power now? Its population had been diminishing, while that of the North had been increasing. In 1850 the Southern States were sixteen to fifteen; now they were fourteen to twenty-two. They would have twenty-eight votes in the Senate to forty-four Northern votes. In the House they would have seventy-four votes to one hundred and sixty-nine Northern votes. So the North would have two to one in both branches of the Legislature. The increase of Southern members, by the emancipation of their slaves, would be only six. He did not apprehend that by the addition of these six members they would gain what they had lost by arms. Their wealth had disappeared; they were without resources; there was not a dollar in their treasury; they had none of the elements of aggression, and no power to make themselves formidable. They had lost all political standing; their political leaders had disappeared before the breath of the terrible whirlwind which they had themselves evoked. Their young men who had been trained in the school of secession, now lay beneath the soil which they had deluged with their own blood; and Slavery, the great bond which kept them together, had disappeared before the same dreadful tempest. They were no longer united together by the bond of Slavery, and there was no longer any reason for speaking of the South as a section. Under these circumstances could the North have any fear of the South. It had no such fear in the day of the South's power. The North had beaten the South on the floor of Congress when the South was ten times as powerful as it ever could be again within fifty years, and had beaten it also when it appealed to war. And yet men stood here saying that unless guarantees were obtained the nation would be again imperilled and the traitors and rebels of the South would gain by votes what they had failed to gain by arms. He could not help feeling that that appeal to the fears of the nation savored somewhat of pusillanimity. He rather sympathized with the declaration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS that "the Government of the United States never takes counsel of its fears; it consults only its courage and its hopes." This appeal to the apprehensions of the people he regarded as unjust and unfounded, for every step that the South took, the North strode leagues ahead of it.

Some discussion arose at this stage of his remarks, between Messrs. RAYMOND, WINFIELD and ELDRIDGE, in reference to the maintenance or abrogation of the test oath, Mr. ELDRIDGE declining to say explicitly that he would be in favor of excluding any person elected from the South who had voluntarily participated in the rebellion; but only that he would be governed by the Constitution and the law.

Mr. RAYMOND asked Mr. ELDRIDGE whether he held that participation in the rebellion was such a violation of the Constitution as to disqualify from being a member of Congress.

Mr. ELDRIDGE replied that when a man became infamous by conviction of treason, then he should be excluded.

Mr. RAYMOND inquired whether that meant that unless a man was convicted by a Court and Jury, he (Mr. ELDRIDGE) would vote and admit him.

Mr. ELDRIDGE replied that that would be very good evidence of unfitness.

Mr. RAYMOND repeated the question in substance.

Mr. ELDRIDGE's reply was, that if a man's unfitness was testified to by some gentleman on the Republican side, he would, in view of the malignant heart they had manifested, believe them.

Mr. RAYMOND held that it was the duty of the House to admit such Southern members as were qualified, and to exclude such as were disqualified. The testimony taken before the Committee on Reconstruction sustained that position, for every witness who had been asked as to the effect on the loyalty or disloyalty of Tennessee, of admitting members who were qualified, and that could take the oath had answered without hesitation that the effect would be good, that it would encourage loyalty and discourage disloyalty. His opposition to the bill grew out of the fact that it presented conditions precedent for the admission of Representatives, which conditions Congress had no right to prescribe under the Constitution.

In this connection Mr. RAYMOND got into a colloquy with Mr. BOUTWELL, and afterward with Messrs. MARSHALL, JOHNSON and NIBLACK, in reference to the position of the Democratic Party on the war question and other party topics, Mr. RAYMOND taking the ground that, as an organization, the influence of that party had been hostile to the success of the Union army, while Mr. JOHNSON took the ground that it supplied the men and money to put down the rebellion, and only opposed the Government when the Administration trampled under foot the rights of the people.

Mr. RAYMOND was allowed to speak for two hours, and he closed his remarks by expressing the hope and belief that when Congress adjourned the Union Party would be a unit, and would have the coöperation of the President whom it had placed in power.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Speaker presented messages from the President as follows:

In reply to the House resolution of June 11, requesting information in reference to the dispatch of a military force from Austria for service in Mexico,

Continued on Fifth Page.

THE WEST.

Political Affairs—Immigration—Important Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, June 13, 1866.

The expected and somewhat anxiously-awaited return of the Congressional delegation and other political leaders is a matter of much interest at present throughout the State. The call of the State Committee for a meeting to be held at Topeka on the 20th inst. will place the political ball in motion. A call for a State Convention will be issued, and a definite line of action be agreed upon. There are a Governor and State officers, a Legislature which is to elect a United States Senator, a Member of Congress and a host of other officers to be elected at the coming election. The excitement consequent upon the division among the Republicans, upon the support of Congress or the President's policy, the consolidation and obtaining the influence of the unorganized Democratic party in order to control the patronage in Leavenworth and nine votes in the Legislature, will make an exceedingly exciting and important canvass. The popularity of LANE, the influence of CARNEY, and the success of EX-GOV. T. A. OSBORN as candidate for Member of Congress, the renewal of party feelings and personal enmities in the Senatorial campaigns, foreshadow hot work. A week hence and the political campaign will be fairly opened. Billingsgate political slang, personal abuse, will be the main contents of the Kansas journals. Every paper will be at work for its friends, and enmities will be created that may result in effecting strange combinations. There is probably no one State in the Union where political science has been so completely systematized as in Kansas. The association of politicians from every State in the Union, the aim of each to surpass and excel his competitor has been the means of making it a science amongthem all; it is branch of American education that can be nowhere so thoroughly obtained as in Kansas. This may seem strange to your readers; nevertheless it is an alarmingly strange fact.

The constant daily rainstorms, accompanied by severe thunder and lightning, have had a very injurious effect throughout the State. While the crops have materially suffered, it is feared that the grain crop will be injured by rust and the corn washed out of the earth. For the past two months there has been a storm every day. The streams are very full, and navigation in good condition for all boats. Freights are dull, as the large class steamers carry such quantities, thereby depriving the small fleet of a vast amount of their trade.

The work on the Leavenworth, Fort Gibson and Galveston Railroad has been in progress for some time, and thirty-five miles of road has been completed, and is now in running order. The advancement and progress made toward the completion of the perfect system of railroad for Kansas, the continual development of the vast mineral resources, the extension of the Pacific Railway westward are causing an emigration that is becoming greater as the season advances. The papers throughout the State are filled with articles expressing surprise and astonishment at the constant throngs of people that are daily crowding to the various portions of the State in search of homes, while commerce and the trades are constantly increasing. The system of education in Kansas is one of the best in the Union, and there are more colleges, academies and schools in Kansas, in proportion to its population, than in any other State. The efforts of the people to establish religious and educational institutions, as well as their success, cannot fail in contributing to the future prosperity of Kansas.

The arrest of a large band of counterfeiters made in this State, has caused some excitement. The Government is indebted for these important arrests to the alertness and skill of Marshal THOMAS A. OSBORN and his active deputies. The system of paying to the Indians scattered throughout the State annuities, by the Indian agents, affords a good field of operations for the counterfeiter. The ignorance and indolence of the Indian, his eager desire to become the fortunate possessor of United States currency, renders him an easy victim to the wiles of the sharper. Anxious to obtain their money, they will dispose of their rights at almost any price. The sharper ascertaining the time of payment, generally precedes the agent and purchases the claims of John Indian, paying him in spurious currency, receiving a power of Attorney to collect the amount in genuine bank notes. The arrests made have developed the formation of an extensive and nefarious conspiracy to defraud the Government by circulating spurious currency, the location of the operators reaching from the Lakes to the far West. One of the principals, STEWART, of Detroit, was arrested and about $10,000 in worthless but well-executed trash found upon him. There was also captured about $3,000 worth of postal currency, some of which was only partially printed. The base of operations in Kansas has been on the Indian Reservations, where the character of the inhabitants would be almost a sufficient guarantee for their ignorance and utter incapability of committing such crimes. The discovery has proven that the danger of detection in thickly settled localities has compelled these villains to seek some unknown location where, secure from interruption and safe from suspicion, they can pursue their practices without fear of molestation.

FRONTIER.

THE METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

The New-York State M. E. S. S. Union Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, June 14, 1866.

This Convention has been in session for two days, in the First M. E. Church, and afterward in Washington Hall.

The venerable Rev. Bishop JANES presided.

There were 80 Presiding Elders' Districts represented by about 500 delegates from all parts of the State.

After the form of organization was completed,

Rev. D. WISE, D. D., editor of the *Sunday-School Journal*, of New-York City, read the following statistics, showing the present and relative strength of our Sunday-school work in the State of New-York. There are now 2,211 Methodist Sunday-schools, (an increase of 298 in 10 years,) and 23,057 officers and teachers, (no record of 10 years ago,) and 156,502 scholars, (increase in 10 years of 54,560,) showing gain in number of schools and children of 53 per cent. The ratio of progress is, then, more than twice as large in the Sabbath-school as in the State population, which has only increased 23 per cent. in the same time.

Comparing the number of children in the Sunday-school with the number in the State, we find the number of children between 5 and 15 years of age about 23 per cent. of the population, or 894,234. Of these the Methodists have 156,502, or 17½ per cent., or about one-sixth in their schools.

Compared with other denominations the Methodist stands thus: Sunday-school scholars in 694 out of 919 towns, 431,179; compared with these their 156,502 is 36 per cent. This comparison is scarcely fair, because 225 towns are left out. Assume these to average as many in proportion as the 694 reported, and we have the aggregate number of scholars of all denominations as 570,699, of which the Methodists have 156,502, or 27 per cent.

The Doctor concluded by offering resolutions of gratitude to Almighty God for the prosperity of the Sabbath-school work in the State. Adopted.

Several topics of interest were ably discussed by the Convention. 1. "Sunday-school work. Lessons: question books, object teaching, infant classes, blackboard exercises," &c. 2. "The Spiritual Mission of the Sabbath-school." 3. "The relation of the Church to the Sabbath-school." 4. "The conversion of S. S. Children." 5. "Teachers and their preparation, teachers' meetings, normal classes, institutes, literature for teachers."

In speaking to question No. 4, Dr. WISE presented some figures of interest to Sunday-school folks. Ten years ago, he said, out of 604,113 Sabbath-school scholars, there were 16,775 converts, or about 2 6-10 per cent. Last year, out of 914,587 scholars, there were 25,122 conversions, or about 2 7-10 per cent., showing scarcely any proportionate increase in 10 years. The number of conversions in the decade were 194,429. The average Sunday-school life of the child is 10 years—or, from the age of 5 to 15 years. During the last decade the Methodist Sunday-school has lost 775,457 scholars, who have left our schools—been lost to them. These, he thought, had not all gone into the Church, for, the increase in Church membership in the last 10 years is 133,828; deaths, 130,000; so that, to supply the increase in church membership and the vacancies occasioned by death, required only 263,828. Allowing that all these came from the Sunday-school (and they do not,) we have yet 511,172 scholars unaccounted for.

The news of the death of the late Hon. MOSES F. ODELL (formerly Superintendent of the Sand-street M. E. S. S., of Brooklyn, N. Y.) was received with manifestations of deep sorrow. On motion, resolutions of condolence were passed, and the Secretary instructed to send a copy to the widow of deceased, and also one to the Sabbath School with which he had been so closely identified.

The Convention then adopted a constitution for its future guidance, and under it elected Bishop E. L. JANES as President of the Union.

Among the interesting features of the Convention, I notice an admirably written Essay by Rev. J. A. JUTKINS, of Schenectady, upon "The Relation of the Sabbath School to the Church," and "Institute Exercises," conducted by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, which were listened to with marked attention by the audience.

A great deal of pleasure and happiness was contributed to the Convention by the delightful music of PHILIP PHILLIPS, Esq., of Cincinnati. The beautiful hymns he sang will very long continue to linger in the memory of those who heard them.

On motion, a vote of thanks to the people of Rochester was passed, in view of their liberality in assuming the expenses of the meetings of the Convention, and also for their generous hospitality in the reception and entertainment of the delegates during their pleasant visit.

This evening, the M. E. Sabbath-schools of Rochester assembled in Washington Hall, where they listened to speeches from C. C. NORTH, Esq., Rev. J. H. VINCENT, and other members of the Convention, and themselves, delighted an immense audience with their beautiful singing, under the direction of J. MILTON FRENCH, Esq., of Rochester. There were 7 schools, comprising about 1,200 children, with some 500 of their friends—crowding the large hall to its utmost capacity.

With this delightful entertainment the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

R. R. S.

UTAH.

The Liquor and Gaming Business—The Gamesters Triumphant—The Indians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, May 29, 1866.

There has been considerable interest manifested here lately in the liquor and gaming business. The City Fathers have sought to regulate this business and control it, not absolutely forbidding the transaction thereof, but monopolizing it, retaining it wholly in the hands of the City Council. They recently made an ordinance, prohibiting the buying, selling or giving away of liquors, or the keeping of billiard-tables, &c., under a heavy fine, excepting at the liquor-store and saloon belonging to the city.

Certain individuals established a "Club," where liquor could be obtained, and where billiard tables were kept. The responsible persons concerned have been hauled before Justice CLINTON and fined $100, and the institution was ordered to be abated, and proceedings were instituted to carry out the order.

The defendants appealed to the Probate Court, and the abating steps having been initiated in about an hour after, application was made to Judges TITUS and MCCURDY for an injunction restraining the execution of the order of abatement, and the injunction was granted. So far, therefore, the city authorities have been defeated, and the drinkers and gamesters are triumphant. It now remains to be seen what comes of the affair when it gets before the Probate Courts.

Other "clubs," devoted to drink and games, it is stated are in blast, as privately as possible, and it may reasonably be presumed that if the present case should prove a triumph eventually to the defendants, many more will be started, and clubs in defiance of the city ordinances will become the order of the day.

For some time past the Indians south and southwest have been decidedly ugly, and have not confined their ugliness to stealing cattle and horses, but have taken a considerable number of lives, particularly in San Pete Valley and west of the Rio Virgin. A chief of the name of Black Hawk is reported the leading spirit in this difficulty, but in the extreme south of the Territory it is stated the Apaches advanced from Arizona across the Colorado to the vicinity of the Mormon settlements, and played their small game of war. In San Pete Valley peace is not yet established, the inhabitants being necessitated to watch and maintain a state of armed defence.

In Utah Valley, there has been one white killed on the east side of the lake, near Spanish Fork, and an Indian killed on the west side of the lake, between Lehi and Goshen. Several hundred head of cattle and a number of horses have been driven off.

Along the farms of the Weber Valley and the Provo Valley, between this place and Bridger, there has been considerable stock driven off, and most of the people have concentrated in the settlements, to be prepared in case of any hostilities. Not that anything serious is apprehended, but there is considered to be no harm in making as safe as possible when the Indians are around and unfriendly, as they are very treacherous and have no idea of fair play in war. They would as soon attack the innocent as the guilty, and would rather attack the defenceless than others.

KENTUCKY.

Composition of the Union Central Committe.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 11, 1866.

Ex-Gov. J. F. ROBINSON, President of the May 30 Union Convention, has appointed, as the State Central Committee of the Union Party of Kentucky, HAMILTON POPE, Gen. J. T. BOYLE, Gen. E. H. HOBSON, (President of the Union Soldiers' Association of Kentucky,) Lieut.-Col. G. C. WHARTON, (Tenth Kentucky Infantry,) and G. P. DOERN, of the Louisville *Anzeiger*. They all voted for MCCLELLAN, unless Gen. HOBSON, and he, I understand, was for MCCLELLAN; but, last year, HOBSON, WHARTON, DOERN and, I believe, BOYLE, were for the Amendment, and, except perhaps BOYLE, voted the Amendment ticket. And all are now for the Constitution as amended, but whether for or against any further amendments I can't say. Col. WHARTON is understood to be now a thorough "Radical," and to represent our "Radical" wing.

Whether this reported official recognition of the Radical wing will satisfy the controlling majority remains to be seen. Certain it is, overtures made to Gov. ROBINSON, Gens. BOYLE and POPE, and others, by the LINCOLN and JOHNSON Central Committee, for an equal representation of "Radicals," in the persons of prominent LINCOLN and JOHNSON men like Cols. B. H. BRISTOW and J. F. BUCKNER, and Dr. T. S. BELL, were rejected. But, I hear, a majority of the LINCOLN and JOHNSON Central Committee have consented to the Union Central Committee as appointed by Gov. ROBINSON, and, if so, I trust all our "Radicals" will abide by their agreement and unite on the Union and Pro-Amendment BOLLING to defeat the Secession and Anti-Amendment DUVALL.

PONTIAC.

Cholera—Letter from Dr. Heath, Surgeon of the Steamship England.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MONDAY, June 18, 1866.

In reply to Dr. CONANT FOSTER's letter, published in your edition of Sunday, June 17, I would wish to make a few remarks. Having been one of the Surgeons on the steamship *England*, during the prevalence of cholera on that vessel, I shall state what I believe—from observation, personal and otherwise—my conviction as regards its communicability. Relative to his observations on painless diarrhœa, in conjunction with cholera, I must assert that his views perfectly agree with my practice during the short but terribly fatal epidemic I was through.

To ask whether Asiatic cholera is communicable to another person is like inquiring whether diluted alcohol is an intoxicating drink. Is diluted spirits an intoxicating drink? Is it not apparent to all that for the correct solution of this problem the requisite data are not given in the question? It is indefinite in three respects, viz.: First, the degree of dilution of the alcohol; second, as to the quantity to be taken; and third, as to the susceptibility of the drinker to its intoxicating influence. One part of spirit, diluted with 5,000 parts of water, is not intoxicating in any quantity which the stomach can retain. One part of alcohol, diluted with 100 parts of water, is not an intoxicating drink in any quantity, unless the person is highly susceptible. The problem, therefore, as to the communicability of Asiatic cholera is of a similar nature, and is to be solved by precisely the same three conditions, viz., dilution, quantity and susceptibility. If several cholera persons should at the same time occupy the same small and unventilated room, the air of that room after some time would become so charged with the miasma as to be capable of communicating cholera to other occupants, providing that by their constitution, their state of health, their neglect of regimen, &c., they possessed a degree of susceptibility to the disease; to them the disease would be communicable in this concentrated state of this morbific miasma. On the other hand, if there were only one patient in a large and well ventilated room the respiration of its air during the same length of time, and by persons having the same predisposition might be perfectly safe, and would certainly be attended with little danger as compared with that in the small, close and crowded room. I have alluded to what in a concentrated state is a poison, becomes comparatively innocuous by dilution.

If we admit the possibility of taking cholera under these circumstances, if we say that even in such a room it is possible that cholera may to some persons prove communicable, our idea is liable to be misunderstood and misapplied. People will then say that cholera is infectious like small-pox. This would be a gross exaggeration, and a mistake which it is important to prevent—which is of moment to avert, inasmuch as it would deter many from giving the requisite attention to the sick, and also excite among those not yet attacked an alarm that would most likely excite their susceptibility. The miasma of small-pox is one that operates in a far more diluted state than that of cholera, and requires no peculiar susceptibility except that naturally possessed by people who have not been vaccinated. Such a person, as all are aware, by going near a case of small-pox, even in a large and well-ventilated room, would be in great danger of taking the disease. The danger of this in a case of exposure to cholera is comparatively trifling. I remain, dear Sir, very respectfully yours,

N. W. J. HEATH,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, &c., lately Surgeon in employ of the National Steam Navigation Company, and formerly Surgeon of the steamship *England*, No. 111 Fourth-avenue.

Deliberate Suicide.

The Syracuse *Courier* has an account of a most deliberate suicide. Mrs. JEROME MOSELEY, a woman 22 years of age, had been married about three years. She lived happily with her husband, and was given to Spiritualism. She left the following, which tells the whole story:

TUESDAY P. M.

DEAR HUSBAND: I will write a few words in regard to what I am about to do. I take poison because I am tired of living. Tell the public it is not caused by ill-treatment, for you have always been very kind to me. I attempted the same thing several years before I was married, but was discovered and saved, and I have always blamed them for not letting me die then. It is useless for Coroner DIDAMA to make any examination, for this will prove that I killed myself with my eyes open and in the full enjoyment of my senses, and will also prove what I have always said, that I am not afraid to die. I want you to send my mother all my clothes, and remember 'tis my dying request, that you shall always help her as long as you have anything left to divide—give her what you would have given me had I lived—I should have done this long since, but for her—it has been my constant study for the past year. Do not mourn for me, I love you both and do not wish to make you trouble, but I am so tired of life I cannot be happy myself nor make others around me. I shall take 55 cents' worth of morphine,

[5:15 P. M. Mrs. MARY MOSELEY.

P. S.—Keep me two or three nights certain. Spread my white vail over my face, not a sheet. It is twenty minutes of six, and I took it five minutes ago. Good-bye, darling. Don't forget to help mother.

LATER.

I am not sorry nor frightened the least, though I know I am dying. Do what you think best with my rings and trinkets. Remember I always loved you. Love to friends.

A QUAKER WEDDING.

Beautiful Bride and Interesting Ceremony.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from Loudon County, Va., gives the following interesting account of a Quaker wedding in that section.

Much of our population consists of that class known as "Quakers." In their mode of worship, manner of dress, and many other customs, they differ from other denominations, but more particularly in the matter of marriages. I attended one of these, by invitation, last Thursday, and will endeavor, as nearly as I can, to give you an accurate account of the proceedings. The parties proposing matrimony are required to hand in their "intentions" to a business meeting at least one month before the time appointed for the wedding. This meeting appoints a committee to inquire into the propriety of the match and report at the next meeting. If the report is favorable—*i. e.*, if nothing which they consider an obstacle is presented—the parents or guardian of the young lady give their consent to the union. One peculiarity of marriage among the members of the society is, that by its rules the ceremony shall take place during the day; none are ever married after nightfall.

In the case of the one of which we are writing, all the preliminaries having been settled, the parties repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where the ceremony was to take place, and found the place well filled—for their circle of acquaintances was very large. The bridegroom is one of our most energetic and enterprising citizens; frank, free, and joyous, he is always the life of every party of which he forms a part. The bride is the youngest daughter of one of the oldest and most honored of our citizens. Always bright and beautiful, she was doubly so on this occasion. Dressed in the purest white, emblematic of her spotless character, with no ornaments save those supplied by nature, she walked in with the bridal party and took the seats prepared for them.

After a short season of silence, the bride and groom, with their waiters, rise to their feet, and the gentleman, in a clear and distinct voice, repeats the vow which is prescribed by the discipline: "In the presence of the Lord and before this assembly I take L. J. to be my wife, promising, with Divine assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful husband, until death shall separate us." And immediately following him, the lady, in a soft and tremulous voice, but still loud enough to be audible to all within the room, repeated her portion of the vow: "In the presence of the Lord, and before this assembly, I take W. B. to be my husband, promising, with Divine assistance, to be unto him a loving and faithful wife until death shall separate us." This was followed by signing the marriage certificate by the newly-married couple and a large number of those present, nearly one hundred, as witnesses. The marriage ceremony was now completed, this twain have been made one, and the company dispersed over the different rooms to enjoy as best suits their fancy. But as I before said, a committee of older Friends is always on hand to see that everything is conducted properly, and in good order. Their presence, however, causes but little restraint upon the younger members of the party, for these—old, stale and solemn as they may appear—are many of them full of fun and pleasure, and enjoy a pastime of this sort as much as those who are younger, and more given to parties, frolics, &c.

BELLE BOYD AS AN ACTRESS.—A few weeks since we stated on the authority of gentlemen who had then returned from England that this lady had sued for a divorce from her husband, Mr. HARDING, and that she intended to support herself by going on the stage. She was then preparing for it, with a fair prospect of success. Advices received by the steamer *Scotia* state that she made her *début* at Manchester in the character of *Pauline*, in the "Lady of Lyons," and failed; but we have not learned the particulars. The gentleman from whom we received our information is intimately acquainted with Mrs. HARDING (Belle Boyd;) he stated that in conversation with her, she said that she preferred *Lady Macbeth* to *Pauline*, and that she would like to see her husband five minutes before she went on the stage, for the purpose of dressing him down, and giving her blood a healthy circulation. Her loathing detestation of him she said would fire her soul and keep it in a blaze through the performance. And yet, she once loved him, and her love ruined him.—*Boston Traveller, June 14.*

A DOG ON HIS TRAVELS.—A novel direction was written upon a box containing a dog, which had been brought from the far West by Haruden's Express, and attracted much attention in front of the Boston office this morning. We copy a portion of it: "To my Friends: I am going to Grafton, Mass., to take the place of my brother, who died a short time since—and as I am confined in this box, I am obliged to depend upon the kindness of my friends for care and protection. I have before me plenty of food to last three days, and a vessel to put water in to drink, which it would gratify me very much to have supplied. It is very warm weather, which is just what the country needs, but it tends to make me thirsty. I don't drink anything stronger than water. Please place me where I can get plenty of air, and accept the thanks of my master and SHEPHERD." At the foot of the box was a short history of the trip, and an acknowledgment of the kindness of the Albanians.—*Boston Traveller.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP-YARDS.

What is being Done—How the Strike affected Business—The Men all at Work—"A Fair Day's Work for a Fair Day's Pay."

The ship-carpenters and joiners having concluded to resume the labor which they had refused for ten weeks, business in the several ship-yards is being prosecuted again with the usual vigor and zeal which characterizes our ship builders. A person visiting the busy yards where these mechanics are employed would fail to realize how disastrous in its result was the late strike. The clash and clatter of saw, hammer and plane, manipulated by hundreds of workmen would lead one to believe that the yards were being worked to their utmost capacity, and that the full complement of mechanics were employed. But this is not the fact. There is, perhaps, quite as much new work underway now as is usual at this time of year, but a large portion of the profits of our ship builders has heretofore been derived from repairing old vessels at places other than their own yards—in the balance docks, and at the several piers, while vessels are taking in or discharging cargoes. But very little of this, comparatively speaking, is now being done, and the consequence is that hundreds of mechanics are unemployed. Merchants who have been accustomed to have their vessels repaired at this port, grew tired of waiting for the strike to cease, and being unable, during all those weeks, to get an hour's repairing done, were forced to send their ships to other ports where mechanics could be obtained. The news of the cessation of shipbuilding labor went abroad, penetrating to almost every port, and those Captains of vessels who were looking to New-York for their repairs to be done, shaped their courses for other ports, and spent their money upon other mechanics than ours. It is estimated that not less than $5,000,000 worth of work was driven from this port, or prevented from coming here in consequence of the strike. This does not include the loss consequent upon the delay in completing the new vessels which were in hand at the time the mechanics saw fit to lay by their tools and indulge in a season of relaxation. This latter loss does not fall in all its severity upon the master shipbuilders, but is divided between them and the several transportation companies for which they were constructing vessels.

The loss which is felt the most severely falls upon the mechanics themselves. These misguided men were receiving each for a fair day's work from $4 to $4 50, and received in the aggregate not less than $100,000 per week. This sum was not only lost to them for ten consecutive weeks, but they were on expense, meantime, and spending for their families and themselves, and upon mass meetings and contributions to "strikers" the modest savings of past industry. It was only when this was gone, when starvation stared them in the face, and when other associations of laboring men failed to contribute to the "strikers'" fund, that they consented to resume work. We are told of one man who, in the course of ten years, had secured a nice little house by his labor, who was educating his children well, and had a nice home for them, who was compelled to sell his place in order to supply his family with the necessaries of life. He wanted to work all the time, and was opposed to the strike, but was forced to follow in the ranks with his fellow-workmen. His case is but an illustration of many others. A few of the caulkers pretend to keep up the strike yet, but so many of them have returned to work that the supply is quite equal to the demand. There being so little repair work to be done at present, there is not work for many caulkers. The strikers proper—that is the carpenters, joiners and caulkers—numbered about 5,000 men; but there are so many other branches of labor dependent upon the ship-builders, that the number of laborers affected more or less by the strike was fully equal to 10,000 men. The labor of this additional 5,000 would probably have averaged $50,000 per week in addition to that of the strikers themselves.

Messrs. C. & R. POILLON are now employing in all about 400 men; of these 250 were strikers. In addition to the small amount of repairing which they are doing, they are building a large and elegant steamboat for the Hartford Company. This vessel is 290 feet long, 45 feet beam and 13 feet hold. She is to be very strong in her build, of great power, and elegantly finished. They have also just laid the keel of a tug-boat, which is to be 90 feet long, 19 feet beam and 9 feet hold. She is being built as a matter of speculation by these enterprising shipbuilders, and will be in the market at an early day.

At the shipyard of the Messrs. WESTERVELT there is literally nothing doing at present. They had, most fortunately for themselves, just cleared their yard of all new work as the strike commenced, and consequently enjoyed a season of relaxation unknown to them for many years. They will, however, speedily commence work upon one or two vessels which they contemplate building. Meantime they employ a few hands at repairing at the balance docks.

At the yard of W. H. WEBB shipbuilding is in its full tide of successful prosecution. There several hundred men are employed—the exact number it is impossible to find out, on account of some men known as "lumpers" having gangs of mechanics employed on portions of the work which they take by the "lump," and of whom the proprietors know but little. At this yard lies the powerful new ram, *Dunderberg*, built for the Government, complete in all its parts save a little joinerwork, to the finishing of which a number of mechanics daily devote their labor. Also, the elegant steamer *Bristol*, just launched, 360 feet in length, 48 feet beam and 16 feet in the hold. Not only are the shipwrights hurrying her forward with all possible dispatch, but scores of busy machinists are employed in putting in her engines and boilers and those thousand little mysterious contrivances which go to make up the machinery of an ocean steamer. The twin sister of the *Bristol*, christened the *Providence*, is progressing rapidly. She is still on the ways with only a portion of her planking on. She is to be of the same dimensions as her sister, and both are to be finished in the most elegant manner. Alongside of this latter, on the adjoining ways, and rearing her lofty head high above the buildings, and looking proudly down upon the neighboring streets, is the skeleton of a huge steamship designed for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Skeleton she truly is at present, for there is litte of her now beside her backbone and numerous upright ribs, but there is sufficient for one to comprehend that she is destined to be a most substantial monster. Her length will be 360 feet by 48 feet beam and 31 feet six inches depth of hold. Work on all these is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

At SIMONSON's yard there are two steamships being built. One, the *Grampus*, was recently launched, and is now receiving her machinery and the finishing touches of the carpenters, joiners, painters, riggers, &c. The other steamer is still on the ways, the incessant din of scores of busy workmen promising a speedy completion. This latter is designed for the "Neptune Steamship Company."

At the yard of JOHN ENGLIS & SON, a small steamship, 225 feet long, 34 feet beam, and 11½ feet hold, is on the ways, and will soon be ready to launch. She is designed to ply in the Cuban trade with the more Southern ports.

At the Greenpoint and other yards there is some new work being done, but the above comprise the majority of the new vessels now in course of construction at the New-York ship-yards proper. The delay in completing this work, in consequence of the strike, has rendered it necessary to put more hands at work, and to crowd everything and everybody with all the energy for which our master builders are celebrated.

The heaviest individual losers by the strike are probably the owners of the balance and sectional docks. The proprietors of these, foreseeing the disastrous results which the success of the eight-hour movement would entail upon the commercial interests of the City, sided with the master builders, and refused to allow any repairs to be made in their docks, except under the old system of labor. Accordingly their docks have been idle, and in some instances vessels which had occupied them for repairs have been taken out and sent away. These dock-owners are in no way interested in making repairs, but receive so much per day—the sums varying from $100 to $1,000—for the use of their docks while the repairs are going on. Their sacrifice of profit to principle in this instance should commend them to the public. At present there are but few of the docks occupied, but hopes are entertained that the advantages which New-York possesses over other ports will soon bring back to her the usual amount of marine work.

THE STRONG-BENNETT LIBEL CASE.

The Defence Closed—The Prosecution Commenced—Examination of Gov. Alvord—The Price of Legislation at Albany—It Cost $5,000 to Defeat the Passage of a Bill.

The Strong-Bennett libel case was continued yesterday before Justice BARNARD, in the King's County Circuit Court. The defence resumed the examination of witnesses to justify the alleged libel.

The first one called was ex-Alderman Wallace, whose knowledge of public sentiment in regard to Mr. Strong was not sufficient to warrant him in testifying to his general reputation.

William Beard, sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I have known Mr. Strong for seven or eight years; he has the reputation of being a man who wants to make money pretty fast; his reputation for official integrity is bad.

Aaron A. De Graw, sworn: I reside at Jamaica, Long Island; I do not know Mr. Strong, but have heard him spoken of frequently; so far as I can judge from what I have heard said, I should consider his reputation bad; I have heard him talked about at Albany, and should say his reputation for official integrity was very bad.

Mr. Spader recalled—I do not know Mr. Strong having received stock in the Ridgewood or any other railroad company in consideration of his legislative services.

Wm. B. Lewis, sworn: I reside in Brooklyn, and am Secretary of the Brooklyn City Railroad; have known Mr. Strong twenty-five years; his reputation is not very good; I think there was some legislation in 1864 in regard to Kent-avenue; it was in reference to a sewer being built there.

Cross-examined—I have been quite active in politics; sometimes Mr. Strong and myself have been identified in politics, and sometimes we differed; I have heard his own political friends speak ill of him; I think where there are divisions in a party there is more hostility between factions than between the parties themselves; there is no personal feeling between Mr. Strong and myself that I know of.

Abraham Mills sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I know Mr. Strong; I was interested in the Ridgewood Railroad Company in 1864; I know the Company got a grant from the Legislature; Mr. Strong was employed as counsel for the road; I do not know of his being paid anything; I know of his subscribing for one share in the road; I do not know of his having received any stock for legislative services; no stock was placed in my hands to be used for such purposes; I never heard anything said against his character, except what was said as the result of politics.

Cross-examined—The meetings of the Company were sometimes held in Mr. Strong's office; he was a Director, and is now, I believe; he was not counsel for the Company at that time; Mr. Lecraft was Secretary of the Company; he is Mr. Strong's brother-in-law.

Lieut.-Gov. Alvord being in attendance as a witness on the part of the prosecution, and being anxious to leave the city, was called to the stand.

Gov. Thos. C. Alvord sworn: I am Lieutenant-Governor of the State; I was Speaker of the House in 1864; I know Senator Strong; his character is as fair as that of other men; in 1865 I was Speaker of the Senate.

Cross-examined—My acquaintance with Mr. Strong only covers the space of about four months; I have heard him spoken against as a man who would take bribes; the same class of men spoke against every Senator; this class of men were lobbyists; a lobbyist is a person who hangs about legislative halls and endeavors to make people believe he has great influence with Senators, and so makes his living; there are about twenty or thirty of these professional lobbyists at Albany; their ostensible business is to influence members to secure the passage or defeat of certain bills; they derive a profit from persons interested in the bills.

Redirect examination—I had heard of Mr. Strong some time before I knew him; never heard anything against him except what I have said.

Richard Leacraft a witness for the defence, sworn: I reside at Huntington, L. I.; I have known Mr. Strong twenty-five or thirty years; his general reputation is bad.

Cross-examined—I am a brother-in-law of Mr. Strong's; there are family quarrels and a lawsuit in which I am opposed to him; he presented a claim against the estate; I afterward saw Mr. Bennett and spoke to him about Mr. Strong; my relations with Mr. Strong are not friendly and never have been.

Francis Swift sworn—I reside in Brooklyn; have known Mr. Strong for fifteen years; his reputation is bad.

Cross-examined—I am a contractor, and have been all my life; I have had a disagreement with Mr. Strong; he tried to cheat me once; I have spoken against him often.

John H. Dunnell sworn: I reside in New-Jersey; I know Mr. Strong; I knew him in California; he was my partner there; his general character, in 1849 and 1850, was bad; I do not know anything about him since then; I have heard him spoken of, but never heard any one speak well of him.

Cross-examined—We had business difficulties in California, and I do not feel friendly toward him.

Wm. Lecraft sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; I am a kinsman of Mr. Strong's; I was present at a meeting of the Williamsburgh and Greenpoint Railroad Company, held in Brooklyn; Mr. Strong was one of the Directors; I was also present at a meeting of the Ridgewood Railroad Company; Mr. Strong was one of the Directors; I do not know to what extent he is interested in these roads; I do not know of any stock being issued for the benefit of Mr. Strong; I know of stock being assigned to him after it was issued, but for what purpose I do not know.

Cross-examined—I have been informed by Mr. Strong that Mr. J. P. Saunders is a kinsman of his; he is a corporator in several railroad grants; I am not on friendly terms with Mr. Strong; he is my brother-in-law; he has made claims upon the estate of my father, which has produced ill-feeling in the family.

John H. Funk sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I am one of the Water Commissioners; I am acquainted with the widow of Patrick Coyle; I recollect an act being passed in 1864 in regard to Kent-avenue; there was a clause introduced for the purpose of destroying water contracts previously made by the Water Commissioners; I had several conversations with Mr. Strong in reference to the passage of the bill; he was to take charge of the bill; I had a conversation as to what it would cost to get it through the Legislature; he said it would cost $5,000; I had several conversations with him, at his office; he did not say how the money was to be used, nor to whom it was to be paid; I saw Mr. Coyle's little boy bring a letter to Mr. Strong containing $2,500; Mr. Coyle was a large contractor for putting in water-pipes; I do not recollect what Mr. Strong said when he received the money; the $2,500 was paid toward securing the passage of the bill; I know this from my conversation with Senator Strong.

Cross-examined.—The first conversation I had with Senator Strong in reference to the bill was at his office, previous to the meeting of the Legislature to which he was elected; the passage of the bill would not have effected the Water Board, but would the contractors; I went to Mr. Strong as the friend of Mr. Coyle; he was the only one interested; it was the desire of the Water Board to let Mr. Coyle up easily, as he had a bad contract; this bill would relieve him; Mr. Strong said it would cost $5,000; Coyle said he had paid the money; Coyle gave me the $2,500 first to give to Strong; I saw the boy come with the envelope, and I opened it and saw the money; the pay then went up to Mr. Strong with the envelope; Coyle had a contract that would have ruined him, and the Water Board wanted to let him up.

Re-direct examination—I had a conversation with Mr. Strong after the passage of the bill; he said he wanted the balance of the money; he commenced the conversation; he did not say what the balance was, but said he wanted the balance.

By the Court—I told Coyle that Strong wanted $5,000 to secure the passage of the bill, and Coyle sent word by me to Strong that he would pay that sum.

F. W. Jennings sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; I know Mr. Strong; his reputation is bad.

Cross-examined—I have had some political differences with Mr. Strong at primary meetings in the ward, but we belong to the same party.

The counsel for the defence here submitted copious extracts from the Senate journal, to show the position taken by Mr. Strong in the Senate in regard to certain measures.

George Thompson sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; I know Mr. Strong; a majority of people whom I have heard speak of his reputation speak unfavorably of it.

Cross-examined—He has many warm friends and many bitter enemies; he has been active in politics.

George H. Fisher sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I have been a member of the Common Council for five years past; I know Mr. Strong; what I have heard regarding his general character has made an unfavorable impression on my mind regarding him.

Cross-examined—He has been an active public man and very much talked about; at the Senatorial canvass he received an equal number of votes with the rest of the ticket; I have heard some of his qualities very highly spoken of.

E. R. Pratt sworn: I reside in Steuben County, N. Y.; I know Mr. Strong; have known him eighteen or twenty years; known him here and in California; his general character is bad.

Cross-examined—I have in one sense been a bitter personal enemy of Mr. Strong; I have had litigation with him.

John D. Rumcie sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; have known Mr. Strong twenty years; his general reputation is bad, and has been for a good many years.

Cross-examined—Mr. Strong and I do not agree politically; I have occasionally spoken against him; I have no personal feeling against him.

George C. Bennett sworn: I am proprietor of the Brooklyn *Times*; I am the defendant in this action; the article in question was written by Edgar McMullen; he was our regular correspondent at Albany; he has been a member of the Legislature; Mr. Strong, I think, knew who was the author of the article; I saw the article before it was printed; I published it because I thought it to be true, and believed it to be my duty to publish it.

Cross-examined—I have been one of the proprietors of the *Times* since it was founded; there has been a number of articles published in the paper against him; when he went to California he undertook to be our correspondent there; I published an article from a California paper stating that he had been impeached in Sacramento for malfeasance in office; I understood he was President of the Common Council there; I have not manifested a disposition to hunt up matter to publish against him; I think I have let him up easily; I knew of his swindling when he was an Alderman here, but I never said anything about it.

A copy of the *Times* was here shown the witness, who pronounced Mr. McMullen the author of the article indicated; another article was prompted by witness; a third article, copied from the *Tribune*, was shown witness, but he could not state who wrote it. Ten or fifteen papers were handed the witness, who said they were published by him. These papers contained articles denunciatory of Mr. Strong, and the witness was requested to give the names of the writers. Mr. Bennett claimed to have either written or dictated all the editorial articles, and assumed all the responsibility attaching to them.

The witness continued: Mr. McMullen wrote the regular Albany letters and the "mean cuss" letter; I do not know when the letter on which this suit is based was received; I do not recollect showing it to any one previous to its publication; I think I gave it to the compositors to set up at once; the Legislature had adjourned when it was published; there was no consultation with any one regarding its publication; the author sent me a note asking if I would like to publish a *resumé* of the proceedings of the Legislature; a few days after he sent this letter; I do not know where Mr. McMullen is at present; I have seen him in the court-room since this trial commenced; he was never in my employ except to write letters from Albany; he wrote us many letters; I have spoken unfavorably of Mr. Strong personally wherever I have been; I never knew that Mr. McMullen was an enemy of Mr. Strong's; I printed the letter just as it came to the office; I do not know of any alteration having been made in it by any one in the office; I do not recollect ever having a difficulty with Mr. Strong regarding a bill which I had while he was an Alderman; I never asked him to assist in putting the bill through; the bill was sent to the Legislature afterward; I heard Mr. Strong killed it there by one of his artful dodges; I think the bill was presented to the Legislature in 1865; there was a bill to the same effect passed in 1866; I went to Albany to see about that and other things; the bill was a just one, and I thought it ought to be allowed; when the bill came before the Senate he contrived to kill it without argument; the amount coming to me on the bill was between $800 and $1,000.

Redirect examination—Every dollar of that money was justly due me for work done for the City; I never said a word against Mr. Strong, nor published any article which I did not believe to be true.

The defence here rested.

The counsel for the complainant submitted in evidence the copies of the Brooklyn *Times* alluded to above.

This was objected to by the defendant, on the ground that they should have been submitted at the opening of the case.

The Court decided to admit the papers in evidence.

The following witnesses were then examined on behalf of the prosecution:

W. H. Talmadge sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I was in California from 1849 to 1857; I know Mr. Strong; knew him when he first arrived in San Francisco; he was a public man there; his reputation in 1849 and 1850 was good; I cannot speak of his general character since 1857.

Cross-examined—I only knew Mr. Strong's reputation in California; I never heard him charged with malfeasance in office; he was an Alderman; I never heard his official character questioned; he was not induced to leave California by the Vigilance Committee.

Rev. Dr. E. S. Porter sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I am editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*, and also a clergyman; I have known Mr. Strong for many years; he has two public reputations—one is good and one is bad; he is a public man, and has political friends and enemies; his friends think well of him and his opponents think ill of him; I have read the Brooklyn *Times* for many years, and have seen many articles regarding Mr. Strong; these articles have been printed during late years.

Cross-examined—The persons I have heard assail Mr. Strong's character are political opponents; I do not accuse them of being actuated by personal malice.

George W. Bull sworn: I am in the habit of visiting Albany during the sessions of the Legislature; I knew Senator Strong there; his reputation was good.

Cross-examined—I have attended the Legislature for many years; I have been a correspondent of a newspaper; I heard him frequently spoken of; I never heard it intimated that Mr. Strong gave his vote in favor of the Central Railroad Bill for a consideration.

Chauncey M. Cooke sworn: I am a physician, and live in Brooklyn; I have known Mr. Strong since boyhood; his reputation is good; I never heard anything against it except what emanated from this paper (Brooklyn *Times*.)

Cross-examination—I never heard any insinuations against his integrity except through the paper; I have heard him spoken unfavorably of by his political opponents; he has been charged with ballot-box stuffing and other political dodges.

George Hall sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I have been twice Mayor of the city; I have known Senator Strong ten or fifteen years; I never heard anything charged against him except about some leases in Williamsburgh; so far as I know, his character is good.

Cross-examined—It was while he was Alderman that I heard about the Williamsburgh lease; he and the other Aldermen were charged with giving a very favorable lease to some parties in Williamsburgh; when he was a candidate for Senator I inquired about him of many individuals, and voted for him, believing him to be a good man; I never heard his integrity as a legislator questioned.

Henry B. Robertson sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; I am a neighbor to Mr. Strong, and have known him for twenty years; his general reputation is good.

Cross-examined—I have heard people speak adversely of his character; I have read about him in the Brooklyn *Times*; I am his political friend and have always voted for him; I have heard his political enemies speak ill of him.

James B. Hathorne sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; I have known Mr. Strong for thirty years; his general reputation is good.

Cross-examined—I have had political squabbles with him, and have charged him with being a trickster; I have never heard anything said against his integrity except what I have seen in the Brooklyn *Times*; that paper gave me a dash once.

William Sandford sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I know Mr. Strong; his general reputation is good.

Cross-examined—I made inquiries regarding his character on election day, and, hearing him well spoken of, I voted for him; I heard several persons speak against him at a public meeting; they said he was a bad man.

William J. Pease sworn: I reside in New-York; I formerly lived in Williamsburgh; I know Mr. Strong; his general reputation is good.

Cross-examined—I have heard a few people speak against him; I never heard many persons speak unfavorably of him.

Charles B. Morton sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; I have known Mr. Strong for ten years; his general reputation is good.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. The testimony will doubtless all be submitted to-day.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Washington Market—Astoria Ferry—Removal of Rail Tracks—The Morgue—Croton Water Rents—The Paving of South-street.

This Board met at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, President BRICE in the Chair.

A petition was received from numerous occupants of Washington Market, stating that the market is entirely inadequate for the purpose for which it is used, and praying that a two-story iron structure may be erected on the present site of the market. Referred to the Committee on Markets.

The following communication was received and laid over:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith, without my approval, the resolution and accompanying ordinance relating to the paving of South-street from Market-slip to Corlears-street, adopted by your Honorable Body, Feb. 19, 1866, and concurred in by the Board of Councilmen, June 14, 1866.

My reasons are as follows:

First—It appears by the report of the Committee on Streets, (attached to the ordinance,) that the Committee are in favor of having the work done one-half at the expense of the City, and the other half at the expense of the property-owners, and they recommend the adoption of the "accompanying ordinance." The "accompanying ordinance," however, provides for the assessment of the whole expense upon the property-owners. I infer, therefore, that the ordinance which has been passed is not what the Committee intended to recommend, but that it has been reported and adopted under mistake and misapprehension.

Second—South-street is a great public thoroughfare, on one side of which the City owns many piers and slips, and it seems unjust to saddle the whole expense of paving with Belgian pavement upon the private property owners. The Corporation has so considered heretofore, for I find that a great portion, if not the whole of the street below Market-slip has been paved at the public expense, and an ordinance was adopted a long time ago that that portion lying between Pier No. 35 and Corlears-street should be paved in like manner at the expense of the City.

The ordinance now returned would, if I approve it, put the whole expense of the same work upon the property owners. I think this would be unjust, and therefore respectfully recommend a reconsideration of the whole subject by your honorable body.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

Mr. VARNUM presented a petition from the Trustees of the village of Astoria, asking for the reëstablishment of the Astoria ferry.

It was laid over.

A report was received from the Committee on Streets in favor of ordering the immediate removal of the rail tracks of the Harlem Railroad Company, in Franklin-street, near Centre.

The report was recommitted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the plot of ground bounded by Washington, West, Twelfth and Gansevoort streets, was leased to the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, at $8,030 per year, for a term of 15 years from the 1st of May, 1866, with covenants for renewal; and that in his opinion it would not be advisable to sell said plot of land at the present time.

It was referred to the Committee on Law. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections announcing the completion of the *Morgue* at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street.

The Board concurred in a resolution to change the rate for water-rents to be charged porter-houses, taverns and groceries, so as to make the extra rate to be charged from $3 to $10.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next at 2 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

A communication was read from the Mayor asking that some action be taken on the resolution brought up in the Board requiring all papers sent to him for approval to be engrossed.

It was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

The report of the Aldermanic Committee on bridging Broadway was received and referred to the Committee on Streets.

Adjourned to Thursday next.

THE WEST END.

Powers Lately Conceded to the Park Commissioners—Proposed Plans for the West Side—A City of Palaces, Parks and Promenades.

By an act passed at the late session of our Legislature, new and extraordinary powers have been given to the Central Park Commissioners, who, it must be confessed, have most worthily used those before conceded to them. This new power places the control, laying out, and general superintendence of that large portion of the western side of this Island, bounded by the Eighth-avenue on the east, the Hudson on the west, on the south by Sixty-ninth-street, and on the north by One Hundred and Thirty-third-street. This immense area is to be graded, laid out in streets, avenues and parks, with all that taste and skill hitherto marking the labors of the Commissioners. The topographical features of this district are such as to afford every chance to those engaged in the laying of it out to distinguish themselves in the beautiful results accomplished. Some of the elevations here are over one hundred feet above the river's level. If these heights are preserved, as it is proposed they shall be, and terraces built along their sides, the adjoining hollows being in many instances inclosed as parks, a vision of remarkable picturesque beauty is suggested, which will be bewitching in its realization.

An association of the property owners of this "West End" region has been formed, and styled the "West Side Association," which proposes to coöperate with the Park Commissioners in their every effort in the work proposed. At a late meeting they passed resolutions to this effect, couched in terms highly complimentary to the Commissioners. A few years' hence may find us with a West-end as dignified in its belongings as the sacred region of that name in London. Few will grumble at the desire of the wealthy to live in palaces remote from the City's noise and smoke, if one of the consequences of the migration be the lessening of the rents of those whose ambition flies no further west than Eighth-avenue, or further north than Sixtieth-street. Few will envy the tenant of the terrace, when the right to enjoy the Park below is a common one to all; and all may alike be proud to see our Empire City grow apace in wealth and beauty.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Unfounded Reports of Cholera—The Cattle Trade—Trinity Church.

Yesterday morning Superintendent DALTON was notified that a woman lay suffering from cholera at No. 77½ Roosevelt-street; but one of the Board's Inspectors, who was instantly sent with disinfectants to attend the patient, soon returned to headquarters and reported that the woman, whose name was MARGARET QUINN, had been prostrated by ordinary disease. Other reports, yesterday afternoon, were investigated, but the Sanitary Inspectors were unable to find a case of anything more perilous than severe diarrhœa.

On Saturday afternoon LEWIS QUACKENBUSH, nephew of Ex-Justice QUACKENBUSH, died at No. 227 West Eighteenth-street, after three days' illness of cholera. He had been only a short time in the city, having recently been mustered out of the service. His health had been materially impaired by confinement as a Union prisoner in Richmond.

The Bull's Head cattle dealers are to hold a meeting, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in the hall of the Butchers' Association House, First-avenue, to make arrangements to contest the action of the Board of Health in preventing the driving of cattle through the public streets.

Rev. MORGAN L. DIX, Rector of Trinity Church, has notified the Bureau of Vital Statistics that he and his twelve assistants will stand ready at any hour of day or night to visit the sick and administer the consolations of religion.

The number of deaths in the City last week was 363, or thirty less than during the week previous, and thirteen less than during the corresponding week of 1865.

Dr. J. V. HULSE, has patented, and Messrs. HALL & RUCKEL have for sale a protector from cholera, which has been approved by the physicians of the Board of Health. It is a pad filled with camphor and sulphur. The pad is to be suspended so as to cover the pit of the stomach, the flannel side next to the skin. The heat of the body will volatilize sufficient of the material to afford full protection to any person wearing it. The cover can be removed and washed when needed. This pad is to prevent persons taking the disease, and not to cure after the disease is already contracted, and any one wearing it can feel secure, even when in direct contact with disease. It is equally efficacious as a protection from all miasmatic diseases, and being perfectly harmless can be worn by infants, or the most delicate female.

Gov. FENTON, who was in town on Sunday, visited Messrs. SCHULTZ, ACTON and MANIERRE, yesterday afternoon, previous to his departure for Albany last evening. He is to be in town again next Monday.

Metropolitan Board of Excise.

At the close yesterday, Treasurer MANIERRE had deposited in banks $970,650, which he had received from licenses. He has delivered 4,923 license papers, of which 3,189 are of the first-class, and 1,734 of the second.

On Sunday Capt. MELLON T. HOLBROOK, who has taken possession of the Richmond County Police Headquarters, in the village of Edgewater, kept himself and Sergeant GEORGE WASHBURN and twenty-five patrolmen busy throughout the day among the liquor dealers of the several villages on the eastern shore of the Island. Several dealers were arrested repeatedly, and as often discharged by the magistrates, and one magistrate, who went out of his court-room with every offender whom he released from custody, very closely resembled a drunken man by nightfall. Justice VAUGHAN held to bail in $300 every offender who appeared before him; but Justices VERMILYE, FRAME and GARRETT summarily dismissed every complaint that was made before them. The list of the venders whom the Police arrested is as follows: Max Ostwold, (thrice arrested,) Emil Reische, Dominick Reagen, Joseph Wilkes, Ezekiel Taberini, Rudolph Schafer, (twice arrested,) Elizabeth Schafer, Jeremiah Baker, Philip Grube, Meyer Lewis, (thrice arrested,) Henry Brinkman, (twice arrested,) Augusta Taberini, Alfred S. Rontin, Jeremiah Baker, Lewis Geiser, Justis Brand.

Violations of the Excise Law.

The following cases for alleged violations of the Excise law came up for decision before the Police Magistrates: CHRISTIAN FRINTHAMMER, of No. 173 West Twenty-ninth-street; MATHEW GARVIN, of No. 419 Seventh-avenue, and PETER LAMBERT, of No. 135 Seventh-avenue, were arrested on Sunday and arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on charges of having violated the provisions of chapter 587 of the laws of the State of New-York, being an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District, State of New-York. All three of the prisoners were admitted to bail in the sum of $100 each to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

In the Essex Market Court, Justice MANSFIELD presiding, VALENTINE BENNELL, of No. 1 Avenue A; PATRICK GARVIN, of No. 305 Monroe-street; PELAGIUS WICK, of No. 263 Rivington-street, and GUSTAVE SPERBER, of No. 21 Jackson-street, were arraigned on similar charges, when they were required to find bail in the sum of $200 each for their appearance at the Court of General Sessions for trial.

Award of Contracts.

The following contracts were awarded yesterday by the Street Commissioner:

For regulating, curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to S. D. SEAMAN, at $3,837 75.

For flagging and reflagging Eighty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to MICHAEL MAHONY, at $502 50.

For flagging Fourth-street, from No. 236 East to Avenue B, to J. MAHONY, at $370.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Thirty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, to Mr. MAHONY, at $549 85.

For same in Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets, and in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Lawrence-street, to M. GAVIN, at $3,700 19.

For filling sunken lots in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to J. KEHOE, at $720.

For flagging northeast corner of Third-street and Second-avenue, to J. MAHONY, at $114 97½.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to M. GARVIN, at $5,882 78.

For repairing pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, to B. KELLY, at $1,825 09.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

About 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Officer BERNARD A. LEONARD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, while on duty near the corner of Sixteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, arrested one of a gang of rowdies who were acting in a disorderly manner. No sooner had the arrest been effected than the entire gang made an assault upon the officer with a view to rescue their comrade. One of the ruffians struck LEONARD on the head with an iron bar, knocking him down. As the officer was struggling to regain his feet he was a second time laid prostrate by means of the bar, when several severe kicks and blows were administered, some being inflicted with the officer's locust. As soon as the rescue was effected the gang ran off. Subsequently ROBERT MCGOWAN, who keeps a liquor saloon in the neighborhood, was arrested and identified by Officer LEONARD as one of the men who had committed the assault. The prisoner was yesterday arraigned before the Court, when he was held for trial at the Court of General Sessions in default of $500 bail.

SUSPECTED BURGLARS.

Officer MURPHY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, while on duty yesterday morning, saw three men running up Sixth-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, one of them having a bundle under his arm. The officer pursued and succeeded in arresting the latter, named CHARLES PHILLIPS, first knocking him down. The bundle was found to contain a silk skirt, the top of a gold case, a five-franc piece and a gold pin. The property is now at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, in Twenty-ninth-street, near Fourth-avenue, awaiting identification.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

BURGLARY IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

During Sunday night last the dwelling-house of CHARLES H. WARD, No. 189 Second-avenue, was forcibly entered by burglars, who broke off the bars fastening the shutters to the back basement windows. After gaining an entrance, the thieves packed up and carried off a quantity of clothing and jewelry valued at $577. While in the rear yard conversing in a low tone, the burglars were discovered by Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President of the Board of Health, who resides at No. 131 East Twelfth-street. Before he could give any alarm, or as he did so, the presence of the thieves was also discovered by Officer ROBINSON, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who at once gave the alarm rap and summoned to his assistance Officer PIERCE. The burglars, finding that they stood in danger of immediate arrest, attempted to make good their escape by climbing fences and outhouses, and going in different directions. Officer PIERCE, however, succeeded in arresting JAS. SINCLAIR, whom he met coming out of a stable-yard in East Twelfth-street. Officer ROBINSON met with a like success in securing EDWARD SEYMOUR, whom he found secreted in the yard in rear of No. 242 East Thirteenth-street. The third confederate escaped. On a subsequent search a large portion of the stolen property was found scattered about the different yards in the vicinity of Mr. WARD's residence. Several articles identified by the complainant were also found in possession of the prisoners, but a gold watch and locket, valued at $155 are still missing, and it is supposed that the escaped burglar has possession of the same. Both the accused were committed for trial without bail. SINCLAIR is a sailor, 16 years of age, a native of New-York, and resides at No. 59 Forsyth-street. SEYMOUR is a native of England, 20 years of age, resides at No. 102 Fifty-seventh-street, and is a stone-cutter.

Mr. C. D. CHIPMAN, of No. 240 East Thirteenth-street, was on the track of the burglars in good time and caught one of them by the heels as he was getting over the fence. Mr. S. B. DUELL, a member of Mr. CHIPMAN's family, also assisted in the exciting efforts to capture the thieves.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE KNIFE.

Officer KING, of the Third Precinct, arrested THOMAS EVANS, 21 years of age, and residing at No. 331 Greenwich-street, on a charge of having stabbed CAROLINE DANIELS, residing at No. 351 Greenwich-street, in the right arm and breast, with a table-knife. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

RESCUING A PRISONER.

Officer FERGUSON, of the Court Squad, arrested CHARLES SMITH LASCELL, on a charge of aiding a prisoner to escape from the Penitentiary. SABRINA KELLY and two other convicts were brought down to Bellevue Hospital to clean floors. While there, it is alleged that LASCELL placed KELLY in his cart and concealed her among some barrels, and then drove down town. The prisoner was held for trial, being admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED FRAUD BY A HACKMAN.

On Sunday morning, Mr. JOHN L. HUNTER, of Hartford, who had just arrived in this City by the 7 A. M. Hudson River Railroad train, employed BERNARD CASSIDY, a hackman, to drive him to Varick-street. On arriving at his destination Mr. HUNTER gave CASSIDY a $5 bill. The latter said he had no change, and sent a man round the corner to get some small bills. CASSIDY then got on his box, and saying he had to meet the next train drove off. HUNTER, however, not having received his change, took the number of the coach, and yesterday applied to Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall Police, who dispatched Roundsman PORCHER to arrest CASSIDY. The arrest was effected, and the prisoner was committed by Justice DOWLING for trial, his bail being fixed at $300.

Fourth Police District—Before Justice Connolly.

THE AFFAIR OF THE SHIP DAKOTAH—CONCLUSION OF THE TESTIMONY.

Some further evidence was taken, yesterday morning, on the charge made by Mr. JOHNSON against CHARLES REDDY, of swindling him out of $1,000, on pretence of being a part owner of the steamship *Dakotah*. The evidence taken was substantially as follows:

WILLIAM W. LELAND testified that he was at one time owner of the *Dakotah*, and ran that steamship to Mobile in January last; that he had sold her to his brother; he made a contract with REDDY in December, 1865, to sell him a quarter interest in the vessel for $12,500; the papers were left with his lawyer, in order to be delivered when the money was paid; a draft was given by REDDY on the firm of REDDY & FULLER in Philadelphia, of which he represented himself to be a member; witness gave that draft to J. W. ELWELL, and indorsed it; it was sent on for collection and returned protested; witness did not know whether there was any such firm except from REDDY's statements; he learned of the protest of the draft from Capt. JONES; that the ship could not sail until the repairs were paid for, and that REDDY had paid $1,000 to ELWELL & Co.; ELWELL & Co. were witness' agents; the bill of sale was never delivered to REDDY; witness gave a mortgage to Mr. ELWELL to secure him for the advances he had made; Mr. REDDY had no authority to exercise any ownership over the vessel; a draft given by REDDY for his board had, he had heard, been protested; REDDY was an entire stranger to me until about a week before the transaction; those bills were against the ship; I was the sole owner and Mr. ELWELL was my agent; the bills were charged personally against me, and there is a credit to me of $1,000, paid by CHARLES REDDY; he told me the reason why the draft was protested was because Mr. FULLER had his money all tied up; the mortgage was made before the vessel sailed the first time.

WM. W. JONES, the Captain of the vessel *Dakotah*, testified that in January last the vessel was here intending to sail to Mobile, Ala., and that Mr. LELAND was then the owner; various parties furnished her with supplies; Capt. COUDERT furnished the provisions; he could not say who purchased the rest; Mr. ELWELL was the agent of the ship, and the bills were made out to him; there was a young gentleman introduced to him at LELAND's house in Thirty-fifth-street, of the name of REDDY, the Friday or Thursday night before the ship sailed; Mr. LELAND informed him that he, REDDY, had purchased a fourth of the ship *Dakotah* for $12,500; Mr. LELAND said he had taken a draft; he said afterward that he believed the draft to be bogus; that was after Mr. REDDY left; the reason why he thought so was that he understood that Mr. REDDY's draft for $250, given at the Metropolitan Hotel, had been protested; I never had any written directions from Mr. LELAND; Mr. LELAND told me that he was going to Delaware, but that I must leave with the ship to-morrow, and not stop long enough for the Sheriff to arrest me and prevent the steamer going to sea.

On the 6th of January we had heard that a telegraphic communication had been received from Philadelphia that REDDY & FULLER had no funds to meet the draft.

Judge CONNOLLY excluded all evidence of privileged communications, and objected to receiving evidence of that character.

Mr. DODGE contended that crime being involved no privilege could be pleaded.

Witness continued—On the afternoon of that day, Mr. REDDY and Mr. JOHNSON came to the ship on a visit; I informed Mr. REDDY that Mr. ELWELL desired to see him at his counting-house; there was a telegram at the counting-house.

Judge CONNOLLY—That was in writing was it not? A.—I did not hear the conversation between REDDY and ELWELL; Mr. JOHNSON must have seen the dispatch; I asked Mr. REDDY what I should do for money to pay the ship's bills; Mr. JOHNSON said if a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars for that night would be of any advantage to him he would advance it.

Judge CONNOLLY—Mr. JOHNSON, it seems, volunteered to advance the money?

Mr. DODGE—Yes, Sir; but on what ground?

Judge CONNOLLY—On the ground that he was a gentleman and man of honor. I don't see but what the further your case goes the weaker it is.

Witness continued—I said it would be a great relief to the ship. It was after bank hours, and Mr. JOHNSON went and got this money, and handed it to Mr. REDDY; Mr. REDDY gave it to me, and I handed it to Mr. ELWELL's clerk, who gave me a receipt for it, on account of the disbursements of the vessel, which I have here.

Judge CONNOLLY—It does not seem to me that you are making out any intent to deceive. It was a voluntary offer on Mr. JOHNSON's part, and the money was applied to the ship.

Mr. DODGE—We intend to show that REDDY offered a receipt given him by the Captain for this money, as a payment of his board bill and for his own credit, and that this was part of the scheme.

Witness continued: I said in Mr. JOHNSON's presence that Reddy was one-fourth owner, and that his brother was going as a purser on board ship. I never had any suspicions as to the character of any person connected with this ship, or that there was any jeremy-diddling about the matter, until my return to

New-York. Mr. Reddy said, in answer to Mr. Johnson, that the money would be paid in three days. I subsequently heard Mr. Leland say, at the Metropolitan Hotel, that he was morally but not legally bound to pay the money.

Judge Connolly—I don't see what this has to do with the case.

Mr. Dodge—I make a charge, your Honor, against Wm. W. Leland.

Judge Connolly—That may be, but your evidence does not make it out. You must show that there was some complicity between him and Mr. Reddy.

Mr. Dodge—I intend to before I am done with this proceeding; if not here, before another forum.

Warren Leland was next sworn, and testified that he saw Mr. Reddy at the hotel last Winter; that he knew nothing of him. He (Reddy) gave him a draft of $500 on Reddy and somebody, payable at a Philadelphia bank; that it came back protested, and had never been paid. He (witness) is not the present owner of the *Dakotah*, though he was at one time, having acquired title by transfer from his brother.

Q.—What did you pay for her? A.—What I agreed to give.

Q.—What was that?

Judge Connolly overruled the question.

Mr. Dodge insisting that it was competent to show fraud and complicity on the part of Wm. W. Leland with Reddy in the matter, with a view of obtaining criminal process against Leland. Question excluded.

Witness knew nothing of any transactions between Leland and Reddy or the latter and Johnson, otherwise than from hearsay.

Horace S. Leland testified that Reddy came to the hotel on the 27th of December, and occupied a parlor and room at $12 50 per day, and on the 4th of January presented the $500 draft at the office in payment of his hotel bill, and on the 6th wished witness to advance the balance of the draft, which he (witness) declined to do. On the 8th January he learned the draft had been protested. He further testified that Reddy brought him the receipt of Capt. Jones for the $1,000, as security for his hotel bill, which then amounted to about $250, which was taken as security, and which was now held by lien.

The counsel for the plaintiff rested.

Judge Connolly stated that though this case seemed to be a flagrant one of procuring money unlawfully, yet there did not appear to be enough to hold the accused. There might be something for the action of a Grand Jury.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrivals in the City.—Hon. J. M. Ashley, Ohio; Gen. S. H. Rousseau, Kentucky; Capt. Edwards, Lake Superior, and Hon. Benjamin Field, Albion, are at the Astor House. Judge Colt, Kentucky; Gov. Fenton, Albany; O. W. Ballard, U. S. Army; J. Templeton, Glasgow; Col. Ranken, British Army; Major Goddard, Rhode Island, of Gen. Burnside's staff; Hon. J. F. Tracy, Chicago; Gov. Burnside, Rhode Island; A. W. Ballard, U. S. Army, and Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Gov. Fenton's staff, Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Major-Gen. W. E. Strong, U. S. A., and S. B. Eaton, Washington, are at the Everett House. J. D. Champlin, New-Orleans; Hon. L. B. Brasher, Troy; E. Harrington and T. E. Dell, Baltimore; C. Kingsman, Philadelphia; A. T. Smith, U. S. A.; Frank Lawlor, Chicago; Thomas Carr, Bath, England, and N. P. Crowell, South Carolina, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Changes at the Custom-house.—Gen. Edward Ferrero has been appointed entry clerk, and Gen. Thomas C. Deven weigher, and their nominations have just been approved at Washington. C. L. Mather has been appointed clerk. The following-named persons have been appointed to office, and nearly all were sworn in yesterday: *Storekeepers*—W. R. Pratt, Louis E. Johnson, Geo. Kilborn, Geo. F. Hammond, Chas. E. Goold, Norman M. Welling, Thos. Shankland and R. McAllister. *Inspectors*—Alpheus P. Riker, Chas. S. Skiddy, Wm. J. Geary, Walter L. Judd, C. W. Waldo. Mr. Thomas McElrath, Deputy Collector, and Mr. George W. Embree, Deputy Collector at Large, also took the oath of office yesterday.

City Mission.—In several instances recently the officers of the City Mission have been informed that persons representing themselves as City Missionaries have been soliciting funds for various plausible objects. In every case where the applicant is unknown he should be required to exhibit his authority, and satisfy the party called upon that the appeal is legitimate and proper. So far as those connected with the New-York City Mission are concerned, the Executive Committee earnestly request, that where there is any doubt as to the credibility of any one, immediate reference be made to the office, No. 30 Bible House.

A Lunatic Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Naumann, at the Blackwell Island Hospital, over the body of James Coughlin, a lunatic, who was accidentally drowned while bathing. It appears that deceased was very fond of swimming, and was permitted such exercise every day. While thus enjoying himself he was seized with cramps, and was drowned before aid could reach him. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland and thirty years of age.

Accidentally Drowned.—Yesterday afternoon, William Knibel, a sailor on board the bark *Nymph*, lying at Pier No. 46 East River, fell overboard and was drowned before aid reached him. The body was recovered, and Coroner Wildey notified to hold an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Enough to Keep the Wolf Away.—Mr. Alexander T. Stewart's internal revenue return shows that his income last year was four millions seven hundred and eighty thousand dollars. His income tax is four hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars, less ten per cent. on the amount which he paid the internal revenue last year.

All Saints' Church Sunday-School.—A Strawberry Festival, for the benefit of All Saints' Church Sunday-school, will take place on Wednesday evening next, in the basement of the church, corner of Henry and Scammel streets.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Banks Organized by Territorial Legislatures, Without Confirmation of Charter by Congress, are Unauthorized and Illegal—A Party who Assists in Conducting such an Institution Cannot Afterward Charge the Stockholders with Demands Growing Out of the Transaction—Nor is a New Promise Purged of the Original Taint by a Settlement of Balance and Putting it Into Notes—Deposition.

William Y. Brown vs. *William C. Larkington et al.*—The plaintiff brought this action to make the stockholders of the Bank of Tekama, chartered and organized under an act of the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, personally liable for the issues of the bank held by him, and also upon certain promissory notes made by the President of the bank, in the settlement of his account with the concern.

The plaintiff advanced money to aid the bank in redeeming its bills, having full knowledge of its charter, organization and character, and the defendants claiming that the bank was authorized by law, and so known to be by the plaintiff at the times of his advances, set up as their defence that he could not recover upon the contract contained in the promissory notes made by its President, nor upon the bills held by him. It was submitted that the territorial Legislature could give no legal existence to the bank, and that it was in fact without any such legal existence from the start; that several of the defendants had withdrawn from the concern, to the plaintiff's knowledge, before he had any dealings with it, and that the verdict must for this reason be for the defendants, as the pleadings had put in issue the joint liability or all the defendants.

The Court sustained the view of the defence, and under its instructions to the jury the trial resulted in the defeat of the plaintiff, who excepted, and upon his exceptions brought the case to this Court, contending that there was error in the instruction of the Court to the jury, and that the Bank, or the persons associated as its corporators, in the absence of any statute or constitution to the contrary, could issue bills or paper in what form soever they pleased, and that upon receiving value therefor they became liable thereon; that the act of 1836, providing that no Territorial Legislature should charter any banking institution without the sanction of Congress, was enacted for a particular purpose, and was local in its application, being restricted to the then Territory of Florida; that the act has fallen into disuse and is no longer in the compilations. But in any case, the defendants' new contract with the plaintiff, contained in the promissory notes in suit, bound them, and if the operations of the bank were illegal, this transaction was for a consideration, for the defendants' benefit, and at their request, and was untainted with the illegality of the original dealings and transactions of the bank.

The reply is that the bank was manifestly illegal and unauthorized under the act of Congress; and that the articles of association being avowedly framed for the purpose of organizing a bank under that charter, and with that view providing for and making, as they do, purchase of that charter and payment therefor out of the capital stock of the Association, were in themselves an agreement to form a partnership for the purpose of carrying on an unlawful banking business. Therefore, in any view of it, the organization and business of the bank, whether under the articles or under the charter, were unlawful; and this, the plaintiff being himself a banker at Omaha, must have known, and be presumed to have known. There was no lawful consideration for the promissory notes, and they cannot be recovered upon; still less can an action be maintained upon the Tekama Bank bills, which he received in the course and as the direct result of his own wrong-doing. Nor did the promissory notes given by the President to the plaintiff in the settlement of his account with the bank, constitute or show any new and independent promise, untainted by the original illegality of plaintiff's participation in the business of the bank. On the contrary, the state of that account being the only consideration upon which those notes were given resulted directly and immediately from the illegal doings and dealings of the plaintiff in coöperation with the bank.

By the Court—Mr. Justice Nelson delivering the opinion:

This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. The case was this: The suit was brought by the present plaintiff in the Court below, to recover against the defendants the amount of four promissory notes and another small sum, in the aggregate exceeding twelve thousand dollars. The defendants were stockholders in the Bank of Tekama, in the Territory of Nebraska, organized under a charter granted by the Legislature Feb. 13, 1857. The notes were signed by its President, S. L. Campbell.

By an act of Congress passed July 1, 1836, it was provided "that no act of a Territorial Legislature of any of the Territories of the United States incorporating any bank, or any institution with banking powers and privileges, hereafter passed shall have any force or effect whatever until approved and confirmed by Congress." The charter of this bank, as we have seen, was passed in 1857. Three of the notes were given on the 9th of June, 1858, and the fourth on the 28th of April of the same year. The consideration of the three notes of the 9th of June was for a balance due the plaintiff from the Bank of Tekama on a settlement of accounts; and of the other, for moneys advanced to Campbell, the President, to enable him to redeem the paper of the bank in circulation.

Much evidence was given in the course of the trial tending to prove that the plaintiff was connected with the officers and directors of the bank in conducting its operations, in aiding and assisting, personally and by his credit and means, to extend the circulation of its bills, and also tending to prove that the plaintiff was familiar with the character of the bank and the articles of association, and knew of the illegality of the Association and participated, in common with the officers and directors, in very unscrupulous, if not fraudulent, contrivances to keep up the credit of the bank and its bills, to the injury and loss of the business public, after they had knowledge of its utter insolvency and inability to redeem the paper money in circulation.

Indeed, it is apparent from the evidence that the institution possessed very little, if any, capital during the whole period of its existence. The nominal capital was $300,000, divided into shares of $100 each, payable in installments of $10 each. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth installments were made due and payable at such times as the Board of Directors might designate.

The bank commenced business in September, 1857, and ceased the May following, with an outstanding circulation of its bills of some $90,000.

Now the learned judge at the trial, after referring to the act of Congress forbidding the Territorial Legislature to pass any law chartering a bank without its consent, and to the violation of this organic law in the present charter, and to the facts, with great particularity and accuracy, which had been proved in course of the trial, instructed the jury that the charter and the organization of the bank under it, as well as the banking business conducted and carried on through the means of this organization were illegal and void; and that if the plaintiff participated in these transactions, aiding and assisting the officers and directors in giving credit to the bank and to its bills in circulation, thereby coöperating in the imposition and fraud upon the business community, with a knowledge of the illegality of the charter and of the organization of the bank, and that the consideration of the notes in question grew out of these illegal transactions, he was not entitled to recover. We perceive no valid objection to this charge. The principle of law is familiar, and the evidence in the case calls for its application. The illegality of the charter of the bank, and of the organization under it, as well as the business of banking conducted through its means, were matters not in controversy upon the evidence. The only material question open was, whether or not the plaintiff was *particeps criminis?* If he was, he was disabled, under the maxim, to recover. The law leaves the party thus situated where it finds him. If either has sustained loss by the bad faith of his associates, it is but a just punishment for the illegal adventure.

The counsel for the plaintiff insists that, admitting the banking transactions to be illegal, yet, that the settlement of the balance, and giving notes for the same, purged the new promise, as he calls it, from the original taint. But the answer is, that the new promise is founded upon the illegal consideration—a debt or demand growing out of the illegal transaction—and is as infirm, in the eye of the law, as the implied promise that existed previous to the giving of the notes.

There were several prayers for instructions on the part of the plaintiff, which were refused in the form presented. Most of them were irrelevant and immaterial, and neither even alluded to the ground upon which the case was placed before the Jury. The Court embraced in its charge all that was material or pertinent in the instructions prayed for.

It is also insisted for the plaintiff that the deposition of S. L. Campbell, the President of the Bank, was improperly admitted on account of an irregularity in taking it under the act of Congress. It appears that a motion had been made at a previous term of the Court to set aside this deposition on the ground stated, which was denied. On the trial, when the deposition was offered, no objection was made to it. The question, therefore, is not in the bill of exceptions; on the contrary, if any valid objection existed, it was avoided by not taking advantage of it at the time. Judgment affirmed.

G. M. Lee for plaintiff; Charles Eames for defendants.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 18.

Before Charles P. Daly, First Judge, and Brady and Cardozo J. J.

Robert L. Smith, respondent, *vs* James Dunshea, appellant; judgment reversed; opinion by Brady, J. Charles Myers, respondent, *vs.* James Linden, appellant; judgment affirmed; opinions by Cardozo and Brady, J. J. Charles Adams, respondent, *vs.* Charles W. Houghton, appellant; judgment reversed; opinion by Brady, J. Cardozo, J., dissenting. Thomas Monneypenny *vs.* Gustavus Moneypenny; judgment affirmed as to $88 28, and reversed as to the balance; costs to appellant. Nathaniel Reeder, respondent, *vs.* Thomas Gallagher, appellant; motion for a new trial denied, and judgment affirmed. P. A. Wanderman, respondent, *vs.* Thomas Birch, appellant; judgment reversed. Opinion by Cardozo, J. William A. Coit, respondent, *vs.* David Elston, appellant; judgment reversed; opinion by Cardozo, J. Milton Bradley, respondent, *vs.* John McKesson, appellant; judgment affirmed; opinion by Brady, J. Frederick Burfeind, respondent, *vs.* Elizabeth Kimmel, appellant; judgment reversed; opinion by Brady, J., Daly, J., dissenting. Jacob Schultz, appellant, *vs.* Henry Frey, respondent: judgment reversed; opinion by Brady and Cardozo, J. J. Herman Koehler, respondent, *vs.* Valentine Brown, appellant; judgment affirmed; opinion by Brady, J. Wm. H. Lewis, appellant, *vs.* the Park Bank, respondent; judgment affirmed; opinion by Brady, J. Wm. Paulson, et al., respondents, *vs.* James Dollet, et al., appellants; judgment affirmed; opinion by Cardozo, J. Wm. Walker, administrator, &c., respondents, *vs.* Geo. B. Gilbert, &c., appellants; judgment affirmed; opinion by Cardozo, J. Wm. A. Lillienthal, respondent, *vs.* Calvin W. Northup, impleaded, &c., appellant; judgment affirmed; opinion by Brady, J. Weeks W. Culver, appellant, *vs.* John Mahoney and the Third-avenue Railroad Company, respondents; papers to be resubmitted; opinion by Cardozo, J. Adolph Schwartzkoft, respondent, *vs.* Thomas A. Briggs, appellant; judgment affirmed; opinion by Brady, J. George H. Bowley, respondent, *vs.* Lawrence Bellen, appellant; order appealed from affirmed; opinion by Cardozo, J. Moses Frank, appellant, *vs.* John H. Many, respondent; judgment affirmed; opinion by Cardozo, J. Denis McGuire, respondent, *vs.* the Hudson River Railroad Company, appellants; judgment affirmed; opinion by Cardozo, J. Edward Devlin, respondent, *vs.* Rhoda G. Macke, appellant; judgment affirmed; opinion by Brady and Cardozo, J. J. W. P. B. Curtis, respondent, *vs.* Stephen F. Gordon, appellant; judgment affirmed; opinion by Daly, First Judge.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 18.

By Judge Brady.

William Gale, Jr., *vs.* Patrick Ford, J. C. H. Tupper and Wm. J. Behan; see opinion with the clerk.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 18.

By Justice Clarke.

Thomas G. Little *vs.* The United Oil Land Company et al.; give notice of settlement before me at Chambers on Monday or Tuesday at 10 A. M. Andrews *vs.* Freeland; papers with clerk at Chambers for counsel.

By Justice Ingraham.

Amos L. Story *vs.* Charles L. Branch; motion denied.

By Justice Barnard.

Lemuel Valentine vs. J. H. Cuthell; defendant is found guilty of contempt and must be fined the amount he received and $30 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 18.

By Justice McCunn.

Patrick Kelly *vs.* James Lee, Lyman C. Scott *vs.* John A. Morris, Hans Kuhl *vs.* Ferdinand Meyer; motions granted. William Crea *vs.* John Livingston; order granted.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Non-enumerated motions and the balance of the preferred causes.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th inst. Calendar unchanged.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Held by Justice Potter. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 1115, 903, 879, 989, 1471, 1337, 1296, 1297, 1581, 1261, 371, 79, 723, 923, 971, 809, 563, 163, 661, 35. *Part II.*—Held by Justice Grover, at No. 71 Dune-street. Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 170, 866, 1456, 1288, 1202, 852, 818, 1172, 1100, 1682, 314, 334, 968, 312, 1238, 1326, 1476, 1234, 174, 1348.

Supreme Court—Chambers.—Held by Justice Ingraham. Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock. Nos. 26, 36, 52, 56, 57, 63. The call commences at No. 65.

Superior Court and Common Pleas—Trial Terms.—Adjourned for the month.

A Burglar Sent to State Prison for Fifteen Years—A Female Pickpocket Convicted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

James Flynn, *alias* Riley, a thief in good and regular standing, was indicted for burglary in the first degree and grand larceny, and put on trial, charged with having, on the night of the 29th of May, broken into the dwelling house of Thomas R. Dawley, No. 69 East Seventy-third-street, and stolen silver plate, table-cloths and towels to the value of $75. He also stole from the same house, at the same time, property belonging to Albert Hamilton, of the value of $42. After the burglary, Flynn was arrested by Officer Beers, of the Nineteenth Precinct, at premises in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, near the Tenth-avenue. The officer took Flynn's shoes and compared them with the tracks of footsteps in the earth of Mr. Dawley's yard, and found the prints to correspond in every particular. He also found a silver cup, towels and other articles which Flynn had stolen, all of which were properly identified in Court. It appears that Flynn was committed by Justice Connolly on the 15th of January, on the complaints of F. Kern and B. Fischer, on two distinct charges of petit larceny, and on the 25th of January was sent to the Penitentiary for six months by the Court of Special Sessions. About one week after, he took the liberty of leaving the Penitentiary without giving notice, leaving a balance of five months and twenty-four days of his term unserved. He was plying his old trade when last arrested. He says he is 22 years of age, was born in Ireland, and is a stonecutter. The Recorder sentenced him to the State Prison for fifteen years.

Emma Lingard *alias* Lizzie Carroll, indicted for petit larceny from the person, was tried on the charge of picking the pockets of Mrs. Josephine Wagner, No. 86 Elm-street, in Wild's candy-store in Broadway, on the 6th of June, of a pocket-book containing the sum of $20. She was convicted of petit larceny and remanded for sentence.

Octavio Calzado Duany, who pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, on the 7th inst., was yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and six months.

The calendar for to-day will be found to contain a sample of the crimes which are tried in this Court. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., will appear for the People.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* James Hart—carrying concealed weapons.

The People *vs.* Thomas McGlinn—burglary, third degree.

The People *vs.* Sebastian Gengler—robbery.

The People *vs.* Daniel O'Reilly and Miles O'Reilly—manslaughter.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 18, 1866.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '67	130	100	Amer. Coal Co	60
14,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C. In.	102	100	Quick. Min. Co	50
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	110¼	200	West. U. Tel	58
29,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C'62	102⅝	270	do	58½
40,000	do	102¾	16	do	57½
10,000	do 2d call	103⅛	50	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	106½
5,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s C.'64	102⅜	100	At. Mail St. C.	127
20,000	do	102½	300	New-York Cen.	99¼
10,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s C'65	102⅛	70	do	99
300,000	do	102⅜	14	do 2d call	98¾
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	96⅜	200	Erie R	59¾
1,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s First Ser.	102¼	200	do	60
3,900	do Small	102⅛	200	do	60¼
87,000	do 2d Ser.	102⅜	700	do	60⅜
15,000	do	102½	100	do	60¾
2,500	do	102⅝	3800	do	60½
1,900	do Small	102⅛	200	do	60⅜
6,750	do 2d call	102⅝	300	do 2d call	59⅝
6,750	do 3d S. Sm'll	102⅛	50	Stonington R.	111
15,000	U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue	100⅛	200	Reading R	109⅛
2,000	Tenn. State 6s	95½	1700	do	109¼
15,000	N. Car. 6s	85½	200	do 2d call	109½
4,000	Missouri 6s	80	600	M. So. & N. I	78¾
2,000	do	79½	1000	Ill. Cen. R	124
20,000	O. & M. Cer	27⅝	200	do	123¾
2,000	Erie 3d M	96	300	do	123½
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	95½	25	do	123
500	Harlem 3d M	97	100	do s60	121½
5,000	C.&N.W.S.F.Bs.	96½	600	Clevs. & Pitts	84½
5,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	102	1500	do	84½
2,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	109	200	do b5	84½
20,000	M.&Mo.L.G.Bs.	59	200	do 2d call	84
2,000	Chic. & A. 1st M.	97	300	Chic. & N. W. P	59
3,000	Am. Gold s60	154	200	do 2d call	59
10	Bk. of Commerce	114	800	Cleve. & Tol	105¾
10	Cen. N. Bank	106	100	Chic. & R. Is	93¾
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	103½	200	do	94
10	N. Y. Ex. Bank	110	100	P., F. W. & C	97¼
50	Spring M. Coal	32½	100	do 2d call	97
300	Canton Co.	60½	266	Mil. & St. P	56
100	do	60¾	200	do	57½
100	Cum. Coal. P	44¾	400	do	58
100	do	44⅝	500	Mil. & St. P. Pr	72
400	do	44½	59	do	71
			7	do	70

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$50,500	U'S.6s5-20s.C.'63	104	300	Reading R	109⅛
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20sR.'65	103¾	100	Chi. & N. W. P	59
6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	97	100	Ill. Central R	124
100	New-York Cen	99¼	300	do s30	123
100	Erie R	60⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts	84
1200	do	60⅜	200	do	84½
15	Erie Railroad Pr	74	200	Cleve. & Tol	106

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$500	U.S. 6s, '81 C	110½	100	Atlantic S.S.Co	127½
10,000	U. S.6s, '81 R	106½	100	do	127¼
40,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s.C'62	103⅝	100	Boston W. P	46
16,000	do	104	100	do	46⅛
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	103	100	do	46¼
24,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	96⅝	100	N. Y. Central	99½
6,000	T. Notes. 7 3-10s First Ser.	102⅝	100	do	99
100,000	do	102½	400	Erie R	59¾
20,000	do 2d Ser.	102⅝	200	do	59⅝
1,000	N. Car. 6s	85½	400	Hud. Riv. R	110¼
20,000	do s10	85	200	do	110
20,000	Ohio & Miss. C	27½	200	Clev. & Pitts	84
2,000	Mil. & St.P.1stM.	90	200	do b10	84
100	Canton Co	60¼	200	do	83¾
100	do	60½	50	Chic. & N. W	30
400	Western U.Tel	58	200	Chic. & N. W.P	59
50	do	57½	600	Cleve. & Tol	106
100	Mariposa Pr	23½	100	Chi. & R.I. b10	94
			300	P., F.W. & C	97

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	West. U. Tel	57¾	300	M. S. & N. I	78⅜
100	N. Y. Cen	99½	100	do c	78½
200	do	99⅝	100	do	78⅝
100	do s10	99½	100	do b10	78¾
100	do b30	99⅝	100	do b3	78⅝
200	do s3	99⅜	400	Cleve. & Pitts b3	82½
500	Erie R	59	500	do	83
400	do c	58½	200	do s3	83½
2200	do	58⅝	400	Cleve. & Tol	105¼
300	do c	58½	100	Chi. & R. I	93½
300	do c	58⅜	100	do	93¾
300	do b10	58⅝	100	do s4	93½
500	do s3	58⅛	300	Chi. & N. W	29⅞
400	Reading R	109	200	do	29⅝
200	do b10	109	500	P., F.W.& C	96⅝
300	Ill. Cen. R	123	100	do s3	96¾
200	do s3	123	100	do b15	97

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Central	99½	200	Ill. Cen	124
1300	Erie Railroad	60⅛	200	do s3	123⅝
00	do c	60⅜	100	do b10	123½
00	do	60½	300	do	123⅝
400	do b3	60¾	200	Cleve. & Tol	106
500	do b3	60⅝	600	Clev. & Pitts	84
300	do s3	60⅜	300	Chi. & N. W s3	30¼
300	do	60⅜	300	Chic. & R. I	94
3 0	do b10	60⅜	100	do b10	94
800	do	60½	100	do	93⅞
200	Reading R	109½	100	do	93¾
400	do s3	109⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. P b3	59⅝
200	do b10	109½	100	do s10	59⅝
200	do s3	109¼	100	do b10	59¾
300	M. S. & N. I. R	79	100	do	59½
100	do b15	79¼	100	P.F.W. & C s3	97¼
100	do s3	79			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Mar. Min. Pr	23⅝	200	Spruce Hill Coal	4¼
100	do s3	23½	200	N. Y. Cen. R	99⅝
300	West. U. Tel	58	100	do s3	99½
100	do s10	58	500	Erie R s3	59¼
50	do	58½	2100	do	59⅜
300	Boston W. P	46	100	do	59½
300	do	45¾	100	do s3	59⅜
100	do s3	45⅞	5.0	do	59⅝
200	Cum. Coal	44⅞	100	do	59¼
200	do b3	45	400	Reading R	108⅞
100	do b3	45½			

After the call of Reading the Board adjourned, in consequence of the death of Mr. John A. Condit, one of its members.

Monday, June 18—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 16, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,237,412
Decrease in Specie	4,604,358
Increase in Deposits	88,273
Increase in Legal-Tender	4,550,626
Decrease in Circulation	79,377

	June 17, 1865.	June 16, 1866.	June 9, 1866.
Local Capital	$35,414,647	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National	41,485,000	72,807,700	72,807,700
Total in C. H.	$76,899,647	$82,070,200	$82,070,200
Loans	208,944,311	247,301,547	249,538,959
Specie	16,680,877	11,217,305	15,821,663
Deposits	189,947,334	202,415,676	202,503,949
Legal-Tender	62,567,344	79,179,304	74,628,674
In Sub-Treas'y	42,913,676	94,261,688	89,613,442

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$662,935	Mercantile	$307,503
Mer. Exchange	450,906	Republic	556,450
Commerce	3,284,180	St. Nicholas	735,805
Ocean	784,739	Marine	221,850
Market	504,800	East River	225,000
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,662,755	Continental	475,996
Central	1,498,020	Importers'	512,974
Mechanics'	450,079	Ninth	890,491
New-York	890,049	First	448,579
M. Association	307,893	Am. Exchange	780,130
Metropolitan	901,700	Gallatin	497,479
Commonwealth	214,927	Citizens'	133,611
Leather	145,214	Union	416,250
N. America	294,915	Chatham	131,050
Irving	189,983	Shoe & Leather	859,087
Tradesmen's	350,026	Hanover	247,935
Phœnix	295,000	N. Y. Exchange	268,216
Third	797,626	Mechanics & T	105,000
Butchers & D	223,953	Atlantic	92,500
Seventh Ward	162,156	Pacific	110,729
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	67,667

Total 44 National Banks	$25,539,099
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	348,777
Total on Clearing-house report, June 16	$25,887,876
On previous report, June 9	25,967,253
Decrease in circulation	$79,377

The Bank return shows a decrease of $4,604,000 in the Gold deposits, and an increase of $4,692,000 in the Currency deposits, nearly the whole of which is in Greenback Legal Tenders. The Loans and Discounts are two millions lower than last Monday. The statement, altogether, reflects increased ease in the money market, and three millions more Gold in bank than reported at the close of April, before the recent heavy exports set in. The Gold Room speculators on Saturday predicted that only about seven millions in Gold remained in bank; the return shows eleven and a quarter millions.

The Exchange on London fell off this forenoon to 107⅞@108 ₱ per cent. for the very best banking signatures, and 106@106½ for mercantile bills drawn against Domestic Produce. The latter were of difficult negotiation, and bankers' bills in very moderate demand at the reduced quotations which are now full 2 ₱ cent. below the Specie shipping point. This sudden fall in Exchange, with later and better news from Europe, reduces the Gold Room movement to a mere gambling speculation, as between the *longs* and *shorts*, or technically speaking, the *Bulls*, who hope to control the supply of Gold on the market, and the *Bears* who believe that no such control can be asserted for any length of time, unless backed by an export demand, or else a much larger daily Custom-house demand than seems probable. The contest between the two parties was more decided on Saturday and this forenoon. The *Bears*, it is believed, covered their contracts quite extensively on the first excitement of Saturday, and one of their number, a very heavy speculator, it is also intimated, reversed his tactics, and after covering his *shorts* operated freely in the opposite direction up to about 11 o'clock this forenoon, when, watching his opportunity, he sold a million of dollars at 168⅞ ₱ cent. cash, and offered to duplicate the contract. This fairly broke the charm of the upward speculation, and for two hours or more afterward the excitement was intense and the fluctuations most violent down to 155 ₱ cent., about 5 ₱ cent. below the last price of Saturday, and 14 ₱ cent. below the best price of this morning. From this point there was a rally to 158@159 ₱ cent., the quotation at 3 o'clock.

The United States 5-20s of 1862 advanced 1½@2 ₱ cent.; the 5-20s of 1864 and 1865, ½@¾ ₱ cent., and the 10-40s, ¼@¾ ₱ cent. Large transactions were made in the 1862s for transmission abroad, the highest point paid being 104¼ ₱ cent. The Currency Interest Securities of the Government were steady at Saturday's rates.

The Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange was generally firmer than on Saturday, but so much attention was absorbed early in the forenoon by the gambling fluctuations of the Gold Room, that it was not until 11:30 or 12 o'clock that the Railway dealings showed a substantial spirit. Erie, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Illinois Central were most active. The last named advanced on the foreign news and the rise in Gold. The Erie movement was quite active, and the fluctuations between 58@60⅞ quite frequent. The heaviest sales were made at 60½, or 2 ₱ cent. rise on the last price of Saturday. The other New-York and Western Roads were firm in price, and it is not improbable that the upward speculation will soon become general over the entire list. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅛	96⅜	Northwest	29¾	30⅛
U. S. 5-20s	102⅝	104¼	N. West Pref	58⅞	59
U. S. 7.30s	102⅝	102⅝	Rock Island	93⅞	93¾
N. Y. Central	99⅛	99½	Fort Wayne	96⅞	97¼
Erie	58⅛	59⅝	Cumb'land Coal	44⅞	45
Hudson	110	110⅛	Quicksilver	50⅛	50½
Reading	109	109⅛	Mariposa	11⅜	11⅞
Mich. Southern	78⅜	79⅛	Mariposa Pref	23⅞	23⅝
Illinois Central	122	123⅝	Canton	60⅜	60⅜
Pittsburgh	82⅞	83⅝	Ohio Certificates	27⅛	27⅛
Tennessee 6s	95⅛	95⅛	American Gold	159⅞	157
Missouri 6s	80	80	Bills on London	109	108

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	115	Pacific	160
Union	115	Metropolitan	123
America	135	People's	118¼
City	200	Nassau	105
North River	124	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	110
Tradesmen's	140	Fourth National	103⅛
State of New York	108	Ninth National	110
Commerce	114	Oriental	125
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	106		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92¼	Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	97¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Han. & St. Jo., convert.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	103	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M., ex	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	73
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1stM.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f. '85	103	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	97	N. J. Central 1st M	102
Harlem 3d mort., '68	96	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	100
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s, '82	108½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	95
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	90	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	90
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	75
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	95¼	Chi. & Alt. Income	86
Pac. R. T'sguar'd by Mo	74	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	103	Peninsula R.R. bonds	78
Alton & T. H. 1st M	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	74	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	81
Chi. & N. W. S. F	96	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	87
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	85	McGregor Wes. 1st M	64
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	85		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,017,769 39, including for Customs, $250,000; Gold Notes, $250,000. Payments, $3,338,741 16. Balance, $92,946,710 53.

Notwithstanding the heavy Import duties of last week in General Foreign Merchandise—chiefly Sugars, Teas and Coffee—and the arrival of a fleet of European steamer cargoes of Dry Goods, &c., since Saturday morning, the Customs duties are very light—only $190,000 on Saturday and $250,000 to-day. The Importers will not pay the current advance on Gold, preferring to leave their goods in Bond until the Gold speculation subsides, as they have a right to believe it soon must, in the absence of both Export and Customs demand, and in the presence of increasing receipts of Gold for sale from all parts of the country, and double the customary shipments to New-York from San Francisco.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, June 18, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 15 bbls. Ashes, 13,846 bbls. Flour, 905 bags Corn Meal, 7,400 bushels Wheat, 169,814 bushels Corn, 13,902 bushels Oats, 280 bushels Malt, 45 pkgs. Cut Meats, 100 pkgs. Lard.

ASHES—Are in better demand, at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $15 75@$16 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request, including Java at 25c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@20½c., Laguayra at 17c.@20c., Rio at 15c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is held with much more firmness and is in rather better request, in view of the favorable turn in the Liverpool market, as reported by the *Peruvian*, and the further rapid rise in gold in the local market. Middlings ranged to-day from 40c.@43c., the latter an extreme rate, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,650 bales, against receipts of 548 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since June 1, 1866	22,848
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	357,536
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	787,334
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	457,113

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 24c.; Pepperell E, 24c.; Pepperell R, 22c.; Pepperell O, 20c. Bleached Shirtings—Amoskeag A, 32c.; Bates, 36c.; Palmer River, 22½c.; Palermo, 18c. Prints—Garner & Co., 21c.; Amoskeag, 19c.; Freeman, 16½c.; Pacific, 20c. Hoop Skirts—Thomson's Woven Train, 63c.; Thomson's Woven Zephyr, 55c.; Meyer's I X L, narrow tapes, 50c.@75c.; wide tapes, 70c.@$1 15. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garote No. 1, —; No. 10, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 3, $7 75; No. 8, $13; Home-made, No. 1, $4 50; No. 5, $6 50; No. 8, $8. Rubber Cravats—No. 2, ½-inch, $5; ¾-inch, $5 50; 1-inch, $6. Ticks—Hampden CC, 32½c.; Hampden DD, 30c. Stripes—York, 32½c.; Uncasville, 25c. Denims—York, 50c.; Warren Brown, 33c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An improved demand prevails to-day for State and Western Flour partly on speculation, at a further advance of 15c.@30c. ₱ bbl., the market closing, however, less buoyantly. Sales since our last, 17,450 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$7 75; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 60@$10 15, chiefly at $7 75@$8 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 80@$10 30, ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60	@$7 75
Extra State	7 60	@10 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85	@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 80	@10 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 35	@14 50
Extra Genesee	10 20	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00	@17 50

Southern Flour is again firm. Sales since our last 850 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales, 650 bbls. Extra at $8 90@$14 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request and firmer, including Superfine at $6 25@$7 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $4 90@$5 for Western, $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat have again advanced prices materially, on a moderate business. The rise in Gold imparts unusual buoyancy to the market, especially for prime parcels, the available supply of which is very light for the season. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels, including poor to very choice Milwaukee Club at from $2 10@$2 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is in brisk request at a further advance of 3c.@7c. ₱ bushel, the market closing rather heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 154,000 bushels, at 87c.@94c. for unsound, and 94c.@96c. for sound new mixed Western, ₱ bushel. New Oats continue in active demand, at much firmer prices. We quote new Western at 56c.@61c. Rye is also dearer, on a fair business. Sales 16,500 bushels at $1 15@$1 18 for Western and $1 35 for Canada. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request at 55c.@85c. for poor to very choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in more demand, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Are in good request and firm in price.

MOLASSES—Continues in good demand and firm, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 48c.@62½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, at 88c.@90c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3 12½@$9 ₱ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 50@$3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 90@$1 92; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 64@$1 68 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request at 26½c.@27c. for Crude, 42c.@43c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@59c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more active demand at higher but very irregular prices, closing with a tendency in favor of sellers. Sales since our last 13,450 bbls., in lots, at $32 75@$33 75 for new Mess, closing at $33 18¾ cash; $31@$32 for one year old Mess; $27@$27 50 for new Prime, and $28 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,250 bbls. new Mess, June, July and August delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, at $32 87@$33 75, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 13¼c.@15¼c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@19¼c. for Hams; sales 380 pkgs. Bacon is scarce and held above the views of buyers. Lard is quiet but firmer to-day; sales since our last 785 tcs. and bbls. at 19¼c.@22¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in rather more demand at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 650 bbls. Tierce Beef is unsettled. Beef Hams are quite nominal at $45@$46 ₱ bbl. Butter is in more demand at 25c.@42c. for State and 23c.@32c. for Western. Cheese is in better request at 9c.@22c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been in better demand, and held with more firmness.

SUGARS—Have been held higher, but have not been very active. Sales since our last 768 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10¼c.@12¾c., and 225 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in active request at 14¼c.@17¼c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 68,000 lbs. at 19¼c.@22¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 235,000 lbs. at 12¾c.@13¼c., and 34,000 lbs. grease at 11c.@14c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—The main business has been in Whisky in bond; 500 bbls. sold at 30c. ₱ gallon. Free Whisky is quiet and nominal, though quoted higher.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet. For Liverpool, there were taken by steamer, 250 boxes Cheese, at 22s. 6d. For Bordeaux, a brig with Staves on private terms.

FOR SALE

$30,000 AT IRVINGTON, N. J.—COUNTRY seat, with 30 acres land.
$8,000, at Orange, N. J., fine house, stable and garden.
$5,500, at Pound Ridge, N. Y., new house and seventy acres.
$5,000, at Metuchin, N. J., cottage stable and garden.
BREWSTER & PETERS, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 18.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of 26 acres for sale; a choice place, finely situated, perfectly healthy, and convenient to the City; buildings large, well built, and nearly new; abundance of fruit; will be sold cheap, on account of business engagements. Apply to owner, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at the Franklin House, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE on L. I., with 10 acres of valuable garden land; house has all the modern improvements, &c., &c.; easy of access; only one hour from New-York; will be sold at a bargain; also one on the suburbs of the village of Jamaica. For particulars, address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 88 Nassau-st.

PEARL AND FERRY STS. PROPERTY. For sale to close an estate, a valuable piece of property on Pearl-st., extending to and forming an L on Ferry-st. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE—An elegant country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, furnished throughout complete, and unsurpassed in all respects for its size. (10 acres;) possession can be had at once, if desired. Apply for further particulars to HOMER MORGAN, Esq.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN THE TOWN of Yonkers, a first-class two-story attic and basement house, 50x40 feet, situate on Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. The house is conveniently arranged, finished in modern style, and with modern improvements, viz.: gas, hot and cold water throughout, water-closets, bath-room and all the conveniences of a first-class City residence; inclosed piazza, large conservatory, 50 feet long, connected with the house. There are also on the premises a large stable, with stalls for eight horses and two cows, coach-house, workshop, coachman's house, wood and coal house. The grounds are handsomely improved and planted with evergreens and ornamental trees. The house was built in the most substantial manner, and without regard to expense, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences in the town of Yonkers. For further particulars and permit to see premises, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, within five miles of the Hudson River, near Kingston, two miles from St. Remy, the residence of Hon. A. Bruen Hasbrouck; can be reached by steamboat or railroad daily, via Rondout; containing 56 acres of land, with stone dwelling and good outbuildings, a large lawn filled with shade and fruit trees, and a large and beautiful stream of water running through the place, making a water-power on which there is now a saw-mill; this place embraces many very attractive features, all in perfect order, rendering it very desirable for a genteel family for a Summer residence; also, a span of black Canadian ponies, three wagons and carriages, two milch cows, (very valuable,) poultry and all farming utensils; possession given immediately; price for the whole, $5,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN; or EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE, on the premises, Rifton Glen Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, situate in the town of Branford, Connecticut, about 6 miles from New-Haven and 3½ hours from New-York. The farm contains about 96 acres of fine land, is well watered and stocked with fine fruit. The mansion house (which is in fine order) was built for the owner's occupancy and in the most substantial manner. There is also a large barn, carriage-house, farmers' house and cottage. The land is high, has a fine view of Long Island Sound and unsurpassed scenery on every side. Brandon is noted for its beautiful drives, fine roads and exceeding healthfulness of location. The furniture, most of which was made to order, farming utensils, stock, wagons, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place. For particulars and permits to view the premises apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT A BARGAIN—Delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., known as the Valley Farm, containing about 260 acres of choice farming land; double mansion, with spacious grounds tastefully laid out, lawn, shade trees, &c., &c.; farmer's house, ice-house (filled,) carriage-house, large barn and outhouses, hennery, &c.; large garden, graperies, fruit trees, with choice varieties of fruits; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm; location, for health, convenience and variety of scenery, unsurpassed; society and neighborhood unexceptionable; well adapted as a country residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

AMERICAN EMIGRANT AID AND HOMESTEAD COMPANY, NO. 62 BROADWAY. —FOR SALE—Cotton, sugar and rice plantations, for cash, on time, and for Northern improved property, merchandise, &c., and first-class stocks. The finest iron properties, coal, copper, gold and silver mines, farms and country seats. Large tracts of timber lands in Georgia, Florida and West Virginia. Splendid estates in cultivation in cotton will be exchanged for merchandise and improved farms and town property.
P. C. WRIGHT, President.

SPLENDID FRUIT-FARM OR COUNTRY seat at a sacrifice, beautifully located at Metuchen, N. J., one hour from Jersey City; 50 acres, eight wood, balance fine garden or fruit land; 275 apple, 100 pear, 40 peach and 30 cherry trees, 1½ acres strawberries, 2 acres Lawton blackberries; also quinces, currants, &c., &c.; large modern residence, beautifully shaded. 10 fine rooms, with bath-room and water, ample and commodious outbuildings, new tenant-house, &c. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—FIFTY OR ninety acres, fine outbuildings, great variety of fruits, shade and shrubbery, vicinity of Elizabeth, for sale cheap. Others at Belville, New-Brunswick, Bloomfield, Montclair, Long Island, Staten Island, and all localities on Hudson River and Westchester County, $3,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AT ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF the most complete places to be found within one hour of New-York, fine house, outbuildings, six acres of land, immense quantity of fruit, all in perfect order; few minutes from cars; only requires to be seen to be appreciated; price $18,000, with part on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a first-class brown-stone four-story house, in 23d-st. near Broadway; lot 26 feet 8 inches by 99 feet deep; house 65 feet deep, finished in the best manner with all improvements, hot-air furnaces, and wainscotted stairways from basement to garret; built expressly for the owner. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CONTAINING 25 acres, splendidly situated on the Boston turnpike, between Mamaroneck and New Rochelle, one mile from Mamaroneck depot, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound; terms moderate. For further particulars inquire at No. 70 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. A. H. WASHBURN.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A 2½-story frame house, 33x62, containing 15 rooms; has gas, water, furnace, &c.; beautifully situated on the main street, ten minutes' walk from the depot; the ground, about one acre, is laid out in garden and lawn, with great variety of fruit and shade trees; large stable, hennery, &c. Address Box No. 239 Elizabeth.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

WE HAVE A CASH BUYER FOR A house worth $10,000, possession May 1, will pay now; also for a house worth $12,000, possession Nov. 1; also for a country residence worth $6,000 to $8,000.
RIDER & FORD, No. 39 Pine-st.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS, FARMERS AND AGRICULTURISTS—A valuable patent for sale; an approved method for conducting water-draining lands and building sewers. RIDER & FORD, No. 39 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN—23 ACRES, NEAR NEW BRUNSwick; fruit of all kinds; good two-story house, 10 rooms, barn, carriage-house, &c.; one mile from depot; price $3,500; would exchange for house in Brooklyn. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of the railroad station, a two-story cottage house, containing ten rooms, with half an acre of ground; good water, young fruit trees, vines and shrubbery. Apply to L. P. TAYLOR, South Orange, N. J.

AT MORRISANIA—A CORNER STORE property, in a fine business location, for sale; has been kept as a grocery for the last 14 years; would make a good lager-beer place. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY house, in good location, a French villa house, carriage house, stables, &c., with 2 acres, in perfect order, in Westchester County, one hour from Wall-st. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

CHEAP FARM—150 ACRES, 10 HEAVY WOOD, balance well cultivated; three apple orchards and other fruit; good two-story house and ample outbuildings; plenty shade; a fine stock farm; near Rahway; $14,000. PETTIT & FRAZEE, 171 Broadway, Room 2.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, THE estate of the late Isaac Lyon, situated in Millburn Township, N. J., 45 minutes' ride from New-York City; house with modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE, about two miles below Hyde Park Village, comprising mansion-house, having fine view of the Hudson, together with farm and farm buildings. Apply, for further particulars, to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A COUNTRY seat; 4 acres; fine garden; lawn filled with fruit and shade trees; immediate possession; price $15,000. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE TO EXCHANGE for New-York or Brooklyn property; one hour from New-York, on Central Railroad, New-Jersey; terms easy. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

FOR SALE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The executors of Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON offer for sale the south part of his farm, called Beechwood, on the east side of the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile below Scarborough Station, containing 29 acres, between the Highland turnpike and the river, having a front on the river of 927 feet, with a margin of woods on the bank; it has several splendid sites for building, and is unsurpassed as a healthy and beautiful location. It will be sold in one parcel, or in smaller portions, each having one or more beautiful building sites. For particulars inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, residence adjoining the church opposite said land.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, NEW-YORK, A tract of land of nearly one hundred acres, three-fourths of a mile from the railroad depot. It has a fine pond of spring water on nearly its highest point; is beautifully wooded, and has fine views of the Hudson River; could be made, without large expenditure, one of the most attractive places on the river, or is capable of division into four or five places of nearly equal advantages; price $35,000. Address X, Box No. 119 New-York Post-office.

BRIDGE HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—A farm for sale of about 75 acres, delightfully situated on the water, with unsurpassed facilities for fishing, gunning and bathing, &c.; only a short distance from the beach; large double house, two stories in height, with two large barns, with stables, sheds, &c.; two wells of the finest water on Long Island. The place is situated on the road from Sag Harbor to the beach. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTON PLANTATION IN Claiborne County, Miss., of 1,400 acres very fine hill land, 12 miles from Grand Gulf; improvements in tolerably good condition, plenty of wood, abundance of fruit and the health of the place undoubted; if disposed of soon will be sold at $15 per acre; half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply by letter for further particulars to
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—$10,000—THE HILLside country seat, Brandford, Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, seven miles from New-Haven; modern house, barn and outbuildings, all nearly new, with five acres of land, choice fruit and ornamental trees, &c. For particulars, apply to GEO. COMINGS, No. 62 Walker-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCES at Bedford, L. I., on New-York avenue, St Mark's place and Pacific-street; the houses are large and finished in the best manner, with all modern conveniences; large stable and ample grounds, well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery and vines. For permits apply to G. B. ELKINS, 333 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM NEAR NEW-BRUNSWICK of 88 acres; good house and outbuildings, fine orchard and plenty of fruit; farm well fenced and in fine state of cultivation; situation on high ground, in a pleasant neighborhood and convenient to good churches and schools; well watered and a very desirable place. Terms easy. Apply to SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st.

$6,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A beautiful lot of four acres on the highest point on Harrison-st., Orange, N. J.; has spring well, running brook; common double house. Apply to P. W. WILDAY, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 71, or to EDWARD GARDNER, *Journal* Office, Orange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MILTON, ON the Hudson, the new and commodious house built by the late John Hopper, on one of the finest sites on the Hudson River, with 14 acres of land, barn, &c.; the house is partly furnished; immediate possession. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, A HANDSOME and well-built cottage, with 17 rooms of fine architectural beauty, with good stable and carriage-house; for situation, extended view, fine beach and sea bathing, is unsurpassed. For further particulars address Box No. 3,108 Post-office.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS IN WILLIAMSBURGH, on Kent-av., near Division, 25x100 each; well adapted for manufacturing purposes. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

LAND FOR A HOMESTEAD.—SOME beautiful sites for sale on Staten Island; also a farm of 23 acres, with good dwelling-house, barns, outhouse, &c. Apply to T. W. STRONG, No. 599 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, house and grounds of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av. Apply on the premises.

GOOD BROOKLYN PROPERTIES TO exchange for country property. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT—For the season till Oct. 1, situated on the banks of the Hudson, in Luzerne, 20 miles from Saratoga Springs, 12 miles from Lake George; cars daily from Saratoga, within half a mile of house; fine mountain scenery, fishing, hunting, &c.; a charming lake within five minutes' walk; house is pleasantly situated, with shade and fruit trees, lawn and garden, an acre in extent; ample accommodation for a family of eight or ten persons. Terms $350, or the above will be sold for $3,500. Apply to ARTHUR B. MALLESON, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y., or to WM. F. MOTT, Jr., Esq., No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT WESTPORT, CONN., UNTIL MAY 1, 1867, or for a term of years, (if applied for soon,) a beautiful country residence very eligibly situated in the centre of the village; house roomy and pleasant; lot contains 1½ acres, with a large lawn and garden; possession July 1. Apply to JOHN W. TAYLOR, near the premises.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, A fully furnished dwelling, 11 rooms, vegetable garden, fruit and shade, barn attached, pleasantly located in West Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass.; daily communication with New-York by four different routes; terms moderate. For particulars, address or apply to S. HOOPER, Pier No. 24 North River.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, AT LITCHFIELD County, Conn., a large new house, 2½ stories, 13 rooms, comfortably furnished, good grounds and garden, scenery unsurpassed, climate proverbially healthy, walks and drives delightful, good fishing and bathing; stable accommodations; no mosquitoes; terms moderate; reference. A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 111 William-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 42 Union-square, for one, two, three, five or ten years, for business or for a dwelling; lot 26.6x125; house will be put in thorough order, (painting, &c.) For permits, and other information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR 3 or 4 months, a short distance from the City—contains 12 rooms, closets, pantries, &c.; delightfully situated; easy of access; completely furnished; piazzas and garden; rent $200 per month, and possession immediately. Apply at No. 24 East 2.th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, near West Point. Furnished house, with stable, garden, abundance of fruit, &c.; one of the most desirable places in the Highlands, and on very low terms. Apply to EDWARD MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AT Rye, Westchester County; lawn runs to the water; fine location; good neighborhood; boating, bathing and fishing. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

MURRAY HILL—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, the chief part of a first-class brown-stone house, near Madison-av.—complete for housekeeping; unexceptionable references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 35th-st.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, IN THE village of Flushing, L. I., for the Summer, a neat cottage, with ten rooms, ample grounds, fruit and ornamental trees. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO LET OR FOR sale, furnished, a fine residence; five minutes' walk from the depot; 14 rooms; commanding a view of the harbor; two acres of land. Call at Depot, Greenwich, or D. B. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET—A GREAT BARGAIN—A FURNISHED house in 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for $65 per month; house and furniture in perfect order. Inquire of Mrs. WM. FEIS, fifth house from the corner of 3d-av. in 92d-st., west side.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A superior residence, Gothic stone villa, 2½ stories; 10 bedrooms; 3 acres of land, barn, &c.; garden, hothouse, grapery, &c., in fine order; ready for immediate occupation. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

497 BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE—Store and basement, 25x200, together or separately, or will be divided into two stores—one fronting on Broadway, the other on Mercer-st.—splendid light throughout.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 138 East 35th-st., Murray Hill; well furnished and in good order; rent to May next only $1,450; this is a great bargain. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

A NEATLY FURNISHED OFFICE IN A capital location, in Exchange-place near Broad, for a few months to a good party paying the rent—$400 per annum. Apply at No. 53 Exchange-place, Room No. 10.

A COTTAGE ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN to let or lease, furnished, with from 25 to 50 acres; location healthy; apple orchard and fruit of all kinds; garden made. Apply to R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

TO RENT—AT NEW ROCHELLE, A FINE country seat; garden all made; great variety of fruit, &c.; balance in lawn, &c.; immediate possession. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., room No. 8.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THIS CITY TO LET for the Summer months by a private family moving to the country. Responsible parties may apply at No. 83 Chambers-st., up-stairs.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—At Bloomfield, N. J., beautifully located near station. Rent $250 per month for season. BREWSTER & PETERS, Room No. 18, No. 119 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—A LARGE HOUSE, COACH house and stables, to let or lease. Furniture must be bought; at a reasonable price. For particulars apply to A. B. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

NEWPORT.—SEVERAL FURNISHED COTtages in the best locations to let at moderate rates. Map of Newport can be seen at my office. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—AT Saratoga Springs, to the 30th of September, containing 12 rooms, with gas, situated on Lake-av. Address W. H. WATSON, Saratoga Springs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT RYE, within four minutes' walk of the depot, with garden, barn, &c.; location healthy; grounds high and dry. Inquire of LOUIS B. LODER, No. 315 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM, TO one or two gentlemen. Inquire at No. 521 3d-av., corner 37th-st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class four-story house No. 127 West 14th-st.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen only; inquire at No. 120 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. References required.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, TO one or two gentlemen, without board, at No. 74 Rivington-st., 3d door east of Allen-st.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, THE VERY large and elegant brown-stone mansion No. 23 East 22d-st. Apply on the premises before 11 o'clock.

CITY AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES to let, furnished or unfurnished, by the season or year. Office hours 10 to 4. STANLEY DAY, 319 4th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A SPLENDID STORE ON 9TH-AV.; also, floors at from $25 to $35 per month. Apply at No. 300 9th-av., McGRATH & BEAVER.

UP TOWN—TO LET, WITH BOARD, FOR GENtlemen and wives or single gentlemen, an entire third floor. Inquire at No. 153 East 31st-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A NUMber of furnished cottages on the Hudson; several unfurnished. Apply to J. A. KENYON, 83 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY PART OF THE STORE to-let at No. 869 Broadway, near 18th-st., or the whole for 3 months; cheap rent. Apply at the store.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front parlor and bedroom in an English basement house; also, front room with or without board; family small. No. 46 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HANDSOMELY furnished second floor to one or two gentlemen; breakfast if desired; or would let for housekeeping with all conveniences; family private. No. 203 Lexington-av., near 34th st.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, WELL FURNISHed, in private house on 37th-st., near 8th-av., to one or two gentlemen. Gas, hot and cold water, clothes-closet and bathroom on floor. Terms very moderate. Address S. M., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A FEW HANDSOME ROOMS, NEWLY carpeted and furnished, (or unfurnished,) to let, with first-class board, very reasonable; fine location and neighborhood; convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 476 West 22d-st., for one week.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board—Gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; house first-class; location unusually pleasant, No. 243 West 42d-st., near Broadway. References.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON MURRAY HILL—Entire second floor, with or without board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W. L., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE a large airy bedroom, bed and furniture new, on second floor. Call at No. 88 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO TWO single gentlemen, in a private family in Williamsburgh, three minutes from Peck-slip Ferry; location pleasant, No. 40 South 5th-st. References.

BOARDING.—NO. 124 EAST 16TH-ST., (LATE Mrs. S. A. Faulkner's,) to let with board, rooms on the second and fourth floors.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board for families or single gentlemen, at No. 57 East 31st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, will find a large, desirable room, with first-class board, in one of the most delightful and cool locations on the hill. Fine view of the Bay, &c. References exchanged. Apply on Palisade-av., first house above the new Methodist Church, or No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 13, New-York.

A LADY HAVING A FINE HOUSE, delightfully situated, with large garden, one hour from the City, would admit in her family for the Summer season, two or three gentlemen who would care for the comforts of a home, the advantage of speaking the French language, and willing to pay liberally; reference required. Address J. A. R., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIVE OR SIX PERSONS can obtain board for the Summer in a private family; location healthy and very pleasant. Those wishing to pay for first-class accommodations may address BOARD, Box No. 47 Port Chester, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A FINELY SITUATED private residence, convenient to the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depots; within 13 miles of the City. Apply to A. W. KENNEDY, Assessor's Office, No. 896 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SMALL family, can obtain good board, in a very pleasant house, one hour from Chambers-st., on the Erie Railroad; plenty of shade, no mosquitoes, and very healthy. Address C. W. W., Box No. 4,101 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ORANGE, N. J.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated with first-class board; house beautifully located, a few minutes' walk from Orange Valley Station; references exchanged. Address K., Box No. 169, Orange, N. J.

GREENWICH, CONN.—GOOD COUNTRY board can be obtained at a fine old homestead, situation high and airy, perfectly healthy and fine scenery, near depot. References required and given. Address M. S., Box No. 186 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex, Conn.; prices from $7 50 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY OR CITY; also, all parties wishing desirable board, rooms or cottages, City or country, can have directions immediately. Address BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 532 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD ON the Palisades, one mile north of Fort Lee; boat runs four times a day; lowest price $10. J. COYTE, Coytesville, N. J. Reference E. Walter, No. 35 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—FIRST CLASS, AT CATSKILL House; well shaded and pleasantly located; rooms large and airy; convenient to cars and boat; good stabling. Address J. B. LYNES, Catskill, N. Y.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ON THE HUDSON.—Board for adults in a private family; superior accommodations, stable, &c. Address S. B., Box No. 3,651 Post-office.

DELIGHTFUL BOARD AND HANDSOMELY furnished rooms at West Point, for the Summer, at a private residence. Address H. H. Y., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS—Three or four rooms in pleasant locality and of easy access to New-York. Address Box No. 46 New-York Post-office.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

BOARD—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., IN A PRIvate family; accommodation for five or six persons. Address Box No. 101 Morristown.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN RAMAPO VALLEY, 35 miles from and of convenient access to the City; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply at No. 28 West 4th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.
AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,
is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.
References—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above popular hotel having been thoroughly renovated is now open for the reception of guests. The location of this house in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut is unsurpassed. The picturesque scenery, splendid drives, excellent hunting and fishing, and the well-known salubrity of the climate make the "forest city" one of the most desirable Summer resorts in the country. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

BRIGHTON HOUSE—PERTH AMBOY, N. J. is now open for the season. Accommodations first-class. Large rooms, fine grounds, good drives, bathing, boating and fishing. Within easy access of New-York by railroads and steamboats 13 times each way daily. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness, AND NO MOSQUITOES. Terms moderate. JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, FOURTH-AV.—ACcommodations for a few first-class families, with fine rooms on second and third floors, fronting on the avenue and on 24th-st. Parties desiring board for the Summer will be taken at reasonable rates. Single persons, permanent, at $14; transient $3 per day.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,
OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.
Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor.
BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865.
Messrs. Nichols & Tompkins, Newark, N. J.:
Sirs: I have tried for several months your Patent Saddle Cloth, and pronounce it the best I have ever known used for saving the backs of horses. It should come into general use for cavalry service, or where horses are much used under the saddle.
Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, Lancaster, Ohio, July 8, 1865.
Dan'l F. Tompkins, Newark, N. J.:
Dear Sir: I am just home from Nashville, and find yours of June 29.
I did receive a Patent Saddle Cloth, but at the hands of Gen. Donelson, at Nashville, in May, 1864. I used it all my Georgia and Carolina march, and think very well of it indeed. I rode mostly two horses, alternate days, and both horses have as clean and sound backs today as when I started from Nashville. This is the best test you could have of your patent. I saw many officers using the same.
Yours, truly,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

FROM MAJOR-GEN. J. H. WILSON.
WILMINGTON, Del., April 2, 1866.
Gentlemen: I inclose herewith $113, for saddle, bridle, &c., received some time ago, and very satisfactory.
Col. Andrews bids me return his thanks for the saddle pad which you were good enough to present to him.
I have one which was sent to me over two years ago by the Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, and which I have used constantly ever since. I was requested to make a report upon the same, but the war having ended I have not done so. I have no hesitancy, however, in saying, I regard the felt cloth which you have patented the best arrangement I have ever used for preventing injury to the horse's back by hard riding and continuous pressure of the saddle.
I had originally supposed the cloth would gall the horse's back by becoming encrusted with sweat and dust, but it bears washing admirably, and can be kept perfectly pliant and clean by a little attention; mine has been washed but once since I first began to use it, and as it has certainly traveled as far as any other saddle blanket or pad used in the war, it may be fairly regarded as fully tested.
Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
J. H. WILSON.
Messrs. Nichols & Tompkins, No. 1 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, POCA-HON-TAS; Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT, ITALIAN BRIGANDS, NYMPHS AND BUTTERFLY, and THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 13th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE IRISH EMIGRANT and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, J. H. Stoddart, G. C. Romaine, Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Amalia Harris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Glover.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts. THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, LA PIED DU MOUTON; OR, THE SHEEP'S FOOT, cast including Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mrs. Alecia Thorne, Messrs. Fred Woodhull, George Roundy, L. R. Benneux, J. W. Pemberton.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, TAMING A TARTAR and HORSESHOE ROBINSON. Characters by G. L. Fox and a full dramatic company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM, Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, THE DRUNKARD. Mr. Clarke as Edward Middleton. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8¾ o'clock, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN. Fulton-av. THIS EVENING, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 14th-st., near 6th-av. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA GRACE DE DIEU.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HAMLET; THE DAINTY RETURN OF THE FENIAN RAIDERS and new songs, dances, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d-st., corner 4th-av. THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

TERRACE GARDEN, 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

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Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Peruvian*, at Father Point, and the *China* at Halifax, bring three days' later news from Europe. Hostilities have virtually commenced by the occupation of Holstein by the forces of Prussia, an act which Austria interprets as an open declaration of war. The Austrian troops in Holstein were concentrating at Altona. Count BISMARCK had issued a circular to the Prussian representatives at the several Courts, which was regarded as destroying the last faint hopes of peace. A final effort was being made for the settlement of the quarrel without a resort to arms, but it was generally considered as hopeless, the attitude of the armed Powers being firm and unyielding. In the British House of Commons, the Opposition had attempted a surprise on the Government by moving a postponement of the franchise clause in the Reform Bill, but were defeated by a majority of 27 for the Government. Mr. WALPOLE's amendment was also rejected, the Government majority being 14.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Tax Bill was reported from the Finance Committee and ordered to be printed, with amendments. Among the amendments are the following: Cotton tax, two cents a pound; cigars and cheroots, $10 per thousand, with stamps denoting the payment of the tax; on sales of stocks, bonds, real estate, goods, wares, &c., one-tenth of one per cent. The bill to regulate the occupation of mineral lands was taken up and discussed at some length.

In the House Mr. MORRILL asked for the passage of a joint resolution to suspend the collection of taxes from the St. Albans Bank. Mr. STEVENS introduced a joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution so as to authorize an export duty on cotton. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 59 to 61. A resolution was introduced and agreed to, requesting the President to transmit forthwith to the Executives of the several States copies of the constitutional amendments lately passed by Congress. The Reconstruction Bill was next taken up, and Mr. RAYMOND addressed the House. Mr. KELLEY introduced a joint resolution for the protection of citizens of the United States in the matter of public loans of the Republic of Mexico.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a law giving the officers the right to arrest all idle persons who, not having visible means of support, live without lawful employment; all persons wandering abroad and visiting grog-shops or houses of ill-repute, or lodging in groceries, outhouses, market-places, sheds, barns, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; all beggars or others receiving alms. Any person known to be a pickpocket, thief, burglar, either by his own confession or otherwise, if not engaged at some lawful employment, is declared a vagrant and arrested accordingly.

In the United States District Court at Montgomery, on the 11th inst., an indictment for treason was read against Judge WM. G. JONES. The indictment sets forth that the accused did, in December, 1860, in connection with JEFFERSON DAVIS, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, and divers others, conspire to obstruct the execution of the laws of the United States, and attempt to overthrow said Government, by inciting to and organizing armed resistance and insurrection, &c. Other indictments were also found for conspiracy, and a true bill was also found against G. W. GAYLE, T. S. CASSWELL and J. A. WORKS, for complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN.

The Boston public library contains 123,000 volumes. Its largest contributors are JOSHUA BATES, of London, who gave $100,000 worth of books, and THEODORE PARKER, who left 11,000 books and 3,000 pamphlets. In 1865 nearly 195,000 books were lent, or an average of 708 per day. The greatest number given out in a single day was 1,464. The Superintendent reports a constantly improving character in the circulation, and that it is tending strongly to the more substantial and useful class of books.

The Chapel Hill, N. C., University celebrated its sixty-ninth Commencement a few days since. Ex-Gov. VANCE was present, and addressed the literary societies. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. N. F. REID, of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Judge READE, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and on ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

A contract has been entered into by parties in Savannah with the United States Government to raise the old Confederate steamer *Nashville*, sunk in the Ogeechee River in 1862, after being fired into, while lying opposite the Middleton plantation, with 730 bales of cotton on board. The sunken steamer *Water Witch*, captured from the Federal Navy on Vernon River, and subsequently scuttled, is under contract to be raised by the same firm.

A conductor has been fined $500 in Buffalo, N. Y., for ejecting a man from a car because he refused to give his seat to a woman. The Court held that ladies, or those who wish to be considered such, are legally entitled to no more privileges in public conveyances than men, and that when the latter pay for seats, they have a perfect right to occupy them so long as they conduct themselves in a proper manner.

The Omaha *Republican* of the 7th gives cheering bulletins of the progress on the Union Pacific Railroad. There are on the levee at that place fifty miles of iron, and ties for seventy miles, with 60,000 ties up the river, on the transportation of which five steamers are constantly employed. From one to two miles are finished daily, and at the above date the track had reached eight miles byond Columbus.

The Syracuse *Standard* says: "Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS is seeking subscriptions for a money testimonial to HERBERT SPENCER. Mr. SPENCER's works have had but a limited sale in England, but have had an extensive circulation in this country, from which, however, Mr. SPENCER has derived no benefit. Mr. SPENCER is poor, and we are glad to hear that Mr. CURTIS' efforts in his behalf promise to produce something substantial."

A dispatch to the Boston *Herald*, from Portsmouth, N. H., reports that the whole gang of caulkers at the Navy-yard have been discharged, in consequence of their refusal to work on the ship *Simla* until outside workmen should be reëmployed at the usual rates. There is much indignation expressed by the mechanics at the course pursued by Commodore BAILEY.

A Maine paper states that "the oldest inhabitant cannot well recollect a season when the fruit trees have put forth their blossoms more bountifully. The crop of apples in Maine ought to be large." But another paper says that the corn planted early is rotting in the ground in some places. All crops, save grass, are backward.

Capt. C. C. RICHARDSON, formerly of the Twelfth Maine Regiment, and agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, was on the 12th attacked near Atlanta, by a man named LIGHTFOOT, and shot twice. RICHARDSON had commenced practicing law in Thomaston, and had been ordered by LIGHTFOOT to leave town. The wounds are expected to prove fatal.

New counterfeit fifty-dollar greenbacks have appeared at Nashville, Tenn. The bills are excellently engraved, except that the signature of Treasurer SPINNER is not as coarse and heavy as in the original. The paper on which they are printed is a little thinner than the genuine. No clew has been discovered as to who passed them.

A meeting of the bondholders of the Grand Trunk Railroad was held at Portland on Friday, but adjourned without definite action. The bonds amount to nearly $1,000,000 and have been overdue since April 1. The bondholders insist upon the Government 7 3-10 rate of interest as their terms of settlement.

On or about the 20th inst., the gauge of the track on the Morris and Essex Road will be changed from Hackettstown to Hoboken, to make it correspond with the track on the extension. It is thought that it will take nearly a week to accomplish the work.

The Strong-Bennett libel case was continued yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, in the Kings County Court. The defence examined a number of witnesses with a view to justifying the alleged libel; after which the prosecution called some to character. The case will be continued to-day.

Commander T. H. STEVENS has sent to Gov. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, the battle-flag of the United States gunboat *Ottawa*, and which was hoisted on that vessel at the recapture of Fort Clinch, Florida, the first United States fort "retaken, reoccupied and repossessed" from the rebels.

An interesting meeting to celebrate the Centenary of American Methodism was held in the John-street M. E. Church last evening, Rev. HEMAN BANGS, presiding. Addresses were made by Revs. Messrs. BANGS, WAKELY, TAYLOR and G. DISOSWAY, Esq. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The British Consul at this port publishes in another column a notice from the Governor of Jamaica, to the effect that hereafter vessels leaving here for any port in the island named must bring out their bills duly countersigned.

Lewiston, Maine, has eight cotton factories, with eighty thousand spindles and five thousand operatives. They are now all running on full time. The Androscoggin Mill there is one of the largest in the world.

A house in Great Falls, N. H., where tenements are extremely scarce, is being suffered to go to decay by the owner because he has been told by "the spirits" that if he puts it in habitable condition he will surely die.

Rev. A. P. PEABODY, D. D., Professor at Harvard College, has sailed for Europe to attend the meeting of archæologists at Antwerp, and to make the tour of the Continent. He will also visit the Holy Land, intending to be absent about eight months.

The Ford's Theatre building in Washington is being fitted up under the direction of Surgeon-Gen. BARNES. The upper story will be used for the Army Museum, and the first and second stories for the valuable military records of the war.

The Richmond *Times* says an order has been issued at Washington for the release of the notorious DICK TURNER, one of the commanders of Libby Prison during the rebellion, and who was distinguished for his cruelty to Union soldiers.

Rev. J. T. HEADLEY, the author, is engaged on the personal reminiscences and official action of Gen. L. C. BAKER, the chief detective of the War Department.

A Department of Natural History has been established at Dartmouth College, under the charge of Prof. FAIRBANKS. Prof. AIKEN is to resign the Latin Professorship at the close of the present year.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company at Lowell have imported $40,000 worth of English machinery, and commenced the production of delaines.

Rev. Dr. WM. H. FURNESS will deliver the address before the graduating class of the Harvard divinity school.

Gen. ALCORN, United States Senator from Mississippi, has applied for a teacher's situation in a freedmen's school at Freas Point.

LOCAL NEWS.

The argument of the motion for a *mandamus* in the action entitled NICHOLAS MURRAY *vs.* The Board of Excise Commissioners, &c., which was to have been brought on yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice INGRAHAM, has been put over until Monday next, on the ground that one of the plaintiff's counsel was actually engaged in another Court at the time the case was called on. This is an action commenced by the plaintiff, who is a liquor-dealer in the Sixth Precinct, to compel the Board to grant him a license pursuant to the provisions of the act of the 14th of April last. He claims that he keeps an orderly house, and that he made application to the Board in proper form, and tendered to them the amount required—namely, $250 for a license—and that they have refused, and still do refuse to grant to him the same. The defendants do not deny that they refused to grant MURRAY a license, but they say that from the reports which have been made to them by the Police of the Sixth Precinct, they are of the belief that hitherto he, plaintiff, has kept a disorderly house, and they refuse the license under and by virtue of the provisions of that section of the late act which, among other things, require that the applicant shall be a man of good moral character. It is intimated that when this case is fully presented before the Courts, there will be some interesting and remarkable developments. It is regarded as a test case, the same as the cases of HOLT and FALK, already fully reported in our columns. The remedy pursued in this is entirely different, as is also the cause of the complaint, from that of the other cases named, and yet there are many dealers awaiting the result with intense interest.

The suit of CHAS. TRUMPER against FERDINAND FABARIUS and three others, was on trial nearly all day yesterday in the Circuit Part I., before Justice POTTER. A large number of witnesses were examined on the part of the plaintiff, and when the hour for the adjournment of the Court had arrived, it was by some means discovered that one of the twelve jurors was *deaf*, and could not understand a word of an ordinary question put to him by the Court. The Justice called the juror to him, and satisfied himself that he was so deaf as to be wholly unfit for jury duty. Counsel for the defendants being unwilling to proceed with eleven, the whole case will be recommenced this morning. The unfortunate man was reminded that if he had made his condition known in the morning, he would have saved the time of the Court, counsel, jurors, witnesses, &c., for the day, and himself the mortification to which he had been subjected.

In the Police Court, yesterday, the following cases were disposed of: ROBERT MCGOWAN was held for trial by Justice LEDWITH on a charge of being one of a gang of rowdies who committed a felonious assault upon Officer LEONARD, of the Sixteenth Precinct; JAMES SINCLAIR and EDWARD SEYMOUR were sent to the Tombs for trial, on a charge of burglary in Second-avenue, Justice MANSFIELD declining to take bail; THOMAS EVANS was also held for trial on a charge of having stabbed CAROLINE DANIELS. CHARLES SMITH LASCELL was held for trial in the sum of $1,000 bail on a charge of aiding a prisoner to escape.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A petition was received for the erection of a new market-house of iron, on the site of Washington Market. Referred to the Committee on Markets. A report from the Committee on Streets, in favor of ordering the removal of the rail tracks in Franklin-street, was recommitted. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, announcing the completion of the *Morgue*. Adjourned to Thursday next.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder HACKETT sentenced JAMES FLYNN, *alias* RILEY, convicted of burglary in the first degree and grand larceny, to the State Prison for fifteen years; OCTAVIO CALZADO DUANY, for burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and six months; EMMA LINGARD *alias* LIZZIE CARROLL, was convicted of petit larceny from the person, and remanded for sentence.

An action involving the sum of about $300,000 has been brought in the Supreme Court of this district, by WM. H. GOODWIN, the tobacconist, against one MARQUIS D. L. SHARKEY. The trial commenced yesterday in the Circuit, Part II., before Justice GROVER and a Jury, and will occupy several days. Some of the most eminent counsel in New-York are engaged in the trial.

The Superior Court, at Special Term, have just decided that Mr. PETER R. STRONG shall pay to the counsel of his wife, MARY E. STRONG, the sum of $1,000, and this without prejudice to the right of the defendant's counsel to renew the application for more money when they shall have ascertained precisely the contingent interest which Mr. STRONG has in the estate of his mother.

The Forty-fourth-street drovers are to hold a meeting this afternoon, at the hall of the Butchers' Hide and Fat Melting Association, in First-avenue, to take action in relation to the order of the Metropolitan Board of Health, forbidding the driving of live stock through the public streets.

Capt. M. T. HOLBROOK, Sergt. GEORGE WASHBURN, and twenty-five patrolmen of the Metropolitan Police, entered upon their duties in the Fifty-first Precinct (Richmond County,) on Sunday, and made numerous arrests for violation of the Excise Law. The Staten Island Justices dismissed the prisoners.

The Board of Supervisors held a private session yesterday. It was understood that the business before them was the division of the City into new representative districts, as called for by an act of the Legislature.

In the case of LEMUEL VALENTINE *vs.* J. H. CUTHELL, the Supreme Court yesterday decided that the defendant is guilty of contempt, and that he must be fined the amount of money he received, and also $30 costs.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN on the body of JAMES CAUGHLIN, a lunatic, confined in the asylum at Blackwell's Island, who was drowned while bathing. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A meeting of those in favor of closing stores at 3 P. M. on Saturdays was held at Clinton Hall last evening. The hall was well filled. Ex-Mayor GUNTHER presided, and addresses were made by Mr. HORACE GREELEY, Mr. BEACH and others.

LEWIS QUACKENBUSH died of cholera, at No. 227 West Eighteenth-street, on Saturday afternoon. There were several unfounded reports of cholera in the City yesterday. The number of deaths in the City last week was 363.

Gov. FENTON, who was in town on Sunday, visited Messrs. SCHULTZ, MANIERRE and ACTON, yesterday afternoon, prior to his departure for Albany last evening.

A sailor named WILLIAM KNIEPE fell overboard at Pier No. 46, East River, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned.

Treasurer MANIERRE, of the Excise Board, has received from licenses $970,650.

We are under obligations to Mr. HENRY GORMAN, of Adams' Express, for late Charleston papers.

The gambling operations in the Gold Room, on a declining foreign Exchange market, were quite remarkable. The price on Saturday left off 159¾@160. Starting from this point yesterday morning, the price was rapidly run *up* to 168½@169, and then *down* to 155@154 per cent. There was no export demand for gold, and only a small sum wanted to pay customs; most of the importers leaving their goods in bond rather than pay the price of gold for customs. Government Stocks advanced 1¼@2 per cent on 5-20s of 1862; the railway speculation firm.

The rise in gold led to a further partial inflation of commercial values yesterday. Flour advanced 15c.@30c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 10c.@12c.; Corn, 3c.@7c.; Oats, 3c.; Rye, 7c.@10c. ℔ bushel, with a better inquiry, partly speculative. Mess Pork was much higher and in active speculative demand. Lard, Tallow, Linseed Oil, Sugars, Cotton, and Whisky were also dearer. Freights were quiet.

Transactions at the cattle market yesterday were somewhat active and prices firm and improving. The arrivals of beef cattle thus far for the week are light, which accounts for the upward tendency of beef. At 2 o'clock yesterday, all the cattle were sold except about 500. The quality of the stock is common to good. But few poor cattle were offered. Buyers and sellers are in high dudgeon at the enforcement of the law which prohibits driving cattle through the streets of the City during the day time. This arrangement produces disarrangement and confusion. We are law-abiding and strife-hating citizens; yet, we do think that dealers in cattle should be allowed at least two or three hours in the morning to remove their cattle from place to place. Dealers in milch cows and calves state that the business remains about the same as it was last week. Calves are in good request; are offered freely and sell quickly. Sheep are light thus far for the week, and prices firm and tending upward. The arrivals of swine are moderately heavy for the week thus far, sales quick, the demand active, and prices tending upward.

The Revenue Service.

An efficient corps of revenue officers, it is conceded on all hands, is absolutely indispensable to the public interests, to secure the rigid and impartial enforcement of the revenue laws of the country; to protect the honest tax-payer against the schemes and evasions of the dishonest; to ferret out and punish all parties, wealthy and influential as well as poor and humble, who strive to defraud the National Treasury of its just dues. In no other branch of the public employment than in that of the Revenue Department, is it more absolutely the duty of the Government to shield and uphold its upright, fearless, and indefatigable employes in their efforts to exact a becoming respect for the laws, and a strict regard for the pecuniary interests of the Republic. No amount of revenue legislation, and no theoretical improvement in our revenue system itself, can benefit the Treasury, unless the officers intrusted with the practical administration of the revenue laws are not only appointed with care, and with proper recognition of their qualifications in the way of capacity and character; but made to feel assured that the Government will stand by them in the discharge of their official duties, and will permit no underhand or corrupting influence to embarrass their action, or thwart their exertions to bring all revenue frauds to light, and to put in operation the penalties which the law prescribes against all who are guilty, in great no less than in limited degree, of attempts to cheat the nation out of any portion of its legitimate income; against all who to false swearing would add the crime of swindling, and who cannot be brought to justice, if they are not only allowed to treat with indifference the rulings of the revenue officers, but are encouraged to cunningly assail the integrity of the officers, to denounce their action, and, through the familiar agencies of craft and misrepresentation, to impeach before the "higher powers," officers of the law whose sole offence against sinister interests consists in their resolute effort to protect the Government against the designs of the knavishly-disposed among the more influential of the national debtors. We urge these points with the more earnestness because of instances recently brought to our knowledge by the common talk, in business circles, of parties who had been detected in habitually making false statements of their business and income, under oath, to revenue officers—not only in securing a suspension of the prescribed penalties for their illegal and disreputable conduct, but in most unjustly compromising before the Treasury Department the officers who had been instrumental in discovering the frauds, to which such immunity, from punishment, has been, according to common report, so incautiously and unwisely conceded. So long as this is tolerated by heads of departments in any branch of the public service the national interests can have no adequate security against the machinations of the unscrupulous and the mercenary among those who are in any proper sense public debtors.

The Mississippi Levees—Reconstruction of Southern Industry.

The mission of the gentlemen who are urging upon Congress the claims of the Yazoo Valley District of Mississippi, indicates the mode in which an industrial interest of the highest national importance may be effectually promoted. They ask that the country shall undertake the construction of a system of dykes or levees with the view of reclaiming a vast area of alluvial land now subject to overflow by the periodical floods of the Mississippi River; and the facts which they adduce for the information of Congress constitute a case which merits the most careful attention. For it may be assumed that the argument presented in behalf of the Yazoo Valley is also applicable, with variations, to certain localities in Louisiana; so that the question of assistance in this instance really involves a policy, vital in its immediate bearings upon the condition of the finest cotton-growing region on the continent, and remotely but not less positively affecting one of the principal sources of our national recuperation and prosperity.

The district for whose relief Messrs. FIELD and STROTHER plead embraces about 3,500,000 acres of cotton land, remarkable for its fertility, and especially for its fitness for cotton culture. Previous to the war, the State of Mississippi, operating through local organizations in conjunction with individual enterprise, had done much toward rendering this extensive region cultivable by protecting it more or less completely from inundation. To the extent to which the work of reclamation had proceeded, the results realized were satisfactory. Enough was done to show that the attainable yield of cotton per acre doubled that of the best bottom lands east of the Mississippi. With the rebellion, however, came ruin and desolation. The spirited scheme of improvement conducted under State sanction was abruptly brought to a standstill. Unfinished levees caved at various places from the action of the river, and at other points their destruction by the Union forces was one of the necessities of the war. What followed may be imagined. The whole region again became subject to inundation, while the planters, having neither money nor credit to repair the banks, were unable to resume farming operations. More disastrous even than the conflict of armies, the water quickly rendered these lands unavailable, either for culture or habitation. Long time was therefore lost; the planters each succeeding month finding themselves more destitute and dispirited. Their representations induced the Secretary of War, in December last, to employ Gen. HUMPHREYS, of the Engineer Corps, to make an examination with a view to temporary repairs at points where labor would be at once easy and effective, but, from various causes, nothing has since been done. The occurrence of another overflow has deepened the misery of the resident population, and rendered more urgent the necessity of prompt and vigorous effort to prevent the most productive cotton lands in the world from relapsing into cane-brake.

It is computed that by proceeding with the construction of repairs during the present year, sufficient land may be brought once more into cultivation to produce in 1867 a crop of 300,000 bales, with a certainty of rapid increase in each succeeding year. The value of such an addition to the national resources would be immense, and its incidental advantages in regard to revenue, and the reopening of markets for the products of New-England and the Northwest, would be many and obvious. These considerations alone may not be sufficient to enlist the aid of Congress, but they are potent corollaries of an argument otherwise strong. A system of internal improvements which, within twelve months, will add millions to the national wealth, with a certainty of enormous growth, cannot be classed among the visionary schemes which are constantly thrust upon the notice of Congress. The result contemplated is neither speculative nor remote. Besides furnishing new tributaries to the national income, it will stimulate our commerce and shipping, and promote the development of resources upon which we must under any circumstances rely for succor and strength. An appropriation of four millions of dollars is suggested as sufficient—not indeed to complete the works required by Mississippi, but to enable the State by the exercise of its own credit to command all that is required for the purpose—a large sum in the present condition of the national finances, no doubt, but really trifling in comparison with the results which its judicious expenditure may be expected to produce.

Other reasons than those arising out of the business aspect of the question will suggest themselves to every thoughtful mind. The development of a great industry is not a thing to be scouted by a judicious legislator. The acquisition of revenue and the infusion of fresh blood into every artery of commerce, is an end which none should overlook in times like these. But above and beyond these considerations are others which the statesman will weigh with generous care. The expenditure sought is not an expenditure which can in any sense be truly called artificial. It is not designed to impose upon the Government a burden which its citizens, unaided, are able to carry. The merit of the proposition is, that it involves the construction, with Government help, of necessary works which, without Government help, will remain undone. So long as they were able, planters and State, combined, assumed the entire load. But the war has left the planters beggared and bankrupt, and the State too crippled to have much financial credit of its own. Both are helpless. And unless the General Government comes forward to assist them, the Yazoo Valley region, in itself nearly half the size of Maryland, will return permanently to waste. There are, perhaps, other though smaller localities in whose behalf the same argument may be set up. The policy applicable with reference to Mississippi is, then, equally applicable to all. The case we have cited tells the story, and the principle we rely upon, namely, that the Government may be properly asked to do for its people what the people are unable to do for themselves—covers the question.

As a measure of political wisdom, some assistance of this kind seems eminently expedient. The work of Governmental reconstruction progresses slowly. The Southern States are in doubt whether they are in or out of the Union. They are called upon to ratify certain constitutional changes before being permitted to resume their old places in the Capitol. Their people are impoverished, with a sorry prospect of extrication from their distress. They are dispirited and disappointed, neither of which feelings quickly cures itself. Congress has dictated its terms, politically, and these perchance may for the moment seem more harsh than they really are. Is it not desirable, then, to heed an opportunity of supplementing unpalatable measures in relation to the political *status*, with evidence of regard for the material necessities and interests of the South? Is it not desirable in some way to indicate to the South a willingness to mitigate its sufferings while punishing its rebellion? to evince sympathy with suffering while sternly crushing disloyalty? Upon these points we apprehend that there is little difference of opinion. And in the supplications of the Mississippians we have a key to the manner in which the North may most acceptably, most efficiently, most easily manifest its kindliness. By helping the South to resume its industry, by fostering improvements which, while locally merciful and beneficial, will be nationally advantageous, we shall do much to obliterate a remembrence of the last four years, and to secure the reconstruction of the Union on a basis of mutual sympathy. The Mississippi delegates, in their memorial, make a passing allusion to the effect of the relief they solicit "in cementing kindly relations between the people of different portions of the country;" and that this would be its effect cannot well be doubted.

The Prices of Things.

The hopes of those who thought that when the war was over the cost of living would approximate to the ante-war standard were disappointed to a large degree. There have been reductions in many articles, but the majority of necessaries are very high in price, and not only without any occasion therefor, but what is a much worse feature, the public appear totally heedless of the evils which such a state of things involves, and buy as extravagantly as if money were exhaustless and the fair days of prosperity never to end. This should be be looked to. It is an unhealthy sign for squandering to become the habit, whether of individuals or society. There is no use in blaming those who sell us goods—the error is with those who buy. During the last three years there was a desire on all sides to grow suddenly rich. The accumulation of wealth was discovered to be an absurdly slow process; and while large combinations of men or money absorbed and speculated with all that was essential to the comfort or even support of life, and so made their fortunes, the dealers followed this bright example in a smaller way, by the simple expedient of doubling their rates of profit. In those days there was much suffering and loud outcry, but it was all borne with because the thought was in the mind of every middle-class and poor consumer that when the war was over prices would fall. But now it seems that nearly everybody is so rich that any serious discussion as to what a family should eat and wear is not to be tolerated. There is plenty of money, says everybody; and as we can well afford to pay for whatever we fancy, whose business is it but our own?

We say nearly everybody, but that does not mean the great mass of the striving, toiling humanity, to whom every dollar is an important matter. And it is the case of these latter which needs advocacy. They do not mean altogether what are understood as the very poor, but they include untold thousands of educated, good and honorable, but very anxious men—men whose appearance is their working capital no less than their skill or knowledge, and to whom a shabby coat is absolute ruin.

When this latter, when all the poor, felt severely the reign of high prices, tradesmen and speculators found their customers among the richer buyers, and bated no jot to their poorer. The present state of things is far worse now, for the carelessness of those who have money, which it was hoped would be but temporary, has become, so to speak, permanent. The rule of extravagance has become fixed, and all its evils stare us in the face. And is there no remedy? There is, in the inevitable disaster which is always the punishment of a heedless, giddy people. Those who, by their lavish outlays, keep up the cost of everything which they consume, by their folly are doing something else—they are perpetuating the season of artificial values, and during which reverses are always imminent. They keep alive the hopes and the rapacity of speculators, and prevent that general social relief which peace and productiveness might bring, by making that rapacity able to perpetuate itself.

How often we have predicted that general acquiescence in the demands of extortioners would result in a permanent and great advance in the rates of living, our readers well know. To a proper advance, one justified by the various circumstances of the hour, none can object; but it is intolerable that any article of food or clothing should stand at the price asked when we were in the darkest hours of the war and gold was at 270. The remedy is within reach, as we truly believe. Those who have to make purchases can, if they will, use it with full effect. It simply consists in refusing to pay more than fair prices for what they want, and doing without if they cannot obtain them thereat.

It is a common thing to say that inasmuch as we have a debt of British proportions we must be content to pay as high for food and clothes as Britishers pay—in short that the day of cheap living is past with us. Well, the British debt is larger than ours, and our natural resources are inexhaustible which hers are not, but no matter. We do not pay British prices—would that we did. The coat we pay $50 here is a two-guinea affair in London or any other English town, and as the two guineas is paid in gold the price of gold does not affect the matter. Butter in England would be very dear at an American silver quarter a pound, and the American loaf is a good deal smaller than that at the same specie price there. And so with hosts of other things—one item house-rent alone will suffice for all the rest—a good house, one that costs $2,000 a year or more in New-York, brings less than a third that sum in London, and less than twenty per cent. in other localities, and if the comparison excluded New-York because of its alleged over-crowding it would not show much better for our side of the case. In short in our desire to be magnificent, we are laying ourselves open to the charge of being absurd.

PANICS AND THEIR POWER.—The student of the many social and political developments of the past few years cannot fail to be impressed by the increasing mental poise and self-possession of that great agglomeration of humanity in this country which we call "the Public." History is made in these times with great rapidity; the old story of wars and rebellions, of financial crashes, of plague and pestilence, which in earlier generations it was the task of a quarter of a lifetime to catalogue within the memory, is now the story of everyday experience. Human sensations are swift in their succession as the varied chatter of the telegraph wire. We read before breakfast of events which involve the destinies of nations, and are "interested" merely. We hear of commercial disasters as we jog down town which years ago would seem like foreshadowings of destruction to all society. There are two ways of accounting for this change in the mental condition of the public—by ascribing it to an indifference born of luxurious laxity, or by attributing it to the intelligence of "the public" which has learned that a difficulty met is overcome already, and that a panic is a phantom of the brain, which the daylight of reason drives into its kindred darkness. There have been many such phantoms which have shown their spectral forms within the last few years. There was the phantom of disunion; our loyal people wakened, suddenly recoiled for one short moment before its shadowy proportions; but it fled before the stern resolution of patriotic men. There was the phantom of riot and incendiarism in our cities; but it vanished before the loyal and inflexible purpose of law-abiding citizens. There was the panic of a gold fever; but the fever was overcome by the tonic of common sense. There was the panic of cholera; but order and cleanliness are known to be the weapons against it, and they are used calmly and with effect. And last, and, contrary to the usual wording of the phrase, least of all, was the Fenian scare; that has gone the way of all panics, and is now no more. All these things illustrate the fact that now-a-days among our people at least, intelligent effort has taken the place of unreasoning alarm. It is not indifference that has taken possession of the public mind; it is a knowledge that all popular dangers not only spring from the rashness, but may be averted by the wisdom, of the people. It is beginning to be understood that there are interested parties at the bottom of most general excitements. Any one who steadily and impartially judges the course of human affairs sees, on the one side, a crowd of anxious, nervous doubters, whose attenuated countenances bespeak their dread of what shall happen when the skies fall; and on the other the sensible mass of those who can look cheerfully, as our intelligent people do, at the worst that can befall.

THE LATEST ABOUT THE WAR.—It would seem, from the tone of the European news which we publish this morning, that an actual outbreak of hostilities cannot be much longer delayed. And yet it is not impossible—even in spite of the advance of Prussian troops into Holstein—that there may be a temporary patching-up of things. In so far as Germany is concerned, the activities are mainly, if not entirely, dynastic. In Prussia the *people* are entirely opposed to the war enterprise of BISMARCK. There is no disposition on the part of Austria to enter upon an aggressive warfare. It appears, therefore, that the responsibility of making the conflict one of nationalities, and, consequently, one involving a general European revolution, must rest with Italy, or with Italy and France acting under a secret compact. One of the exiled European Princes, the shrewdest member of the dethroned families, has written to a friend in New-York that there will be no war at present. His words are: "Depend on it, there will be no war just at present." This prediction may be all wrong. It looks anything but sound, in view of all the warlike reports that we read day after day. And yet, it will be seen that between Thursday and Saturday, the 7th and 9th instant, there was increased confidence in English and American securities. Consols advanced fully one per cent. and United States Five-Twenties from 1½ to 2 per cent. These indications may be taken at least as balancing in part the warlike reports of the movement of Austrian and Prussian troops. We shall hardly have any later news now for the next three days, as that by the *China* at Halifax is only little more than eight days old.

THE BRITISH REFORM BILL.—The Government of Lord RUSSELL has, for the time at least, escaped defeat on the Reform Bill. Elated with their previous successes, the Tories and one or two renegade Whigs attempted a surprise in Committee of the House of Commons, by moving a postponement of the Franchise clause of the Bill. This daring attempt seems to have startled the deserters from the Ministerial ranks; and on a division the Government came out with a sound majority of twenty-seven. It must, indeed, have been almost a strict party vote; and it shows, we take it, that the RUSSELL-GLADSTONE Ministry are safe for the session.

Amusements.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—The BUISLEY family, concerning whom much has been said and written, and of whom much was therefore expected, made their first appearance last night at this extensive and well-proportioned establishment. The piece selected for the occasion was "La Pied de Mouton," or the "Sheep's Foot." It is a fairy story, in which the rough and uninteresting lover of a charming little lady gets ousted by a dashing young gallant, who possesses the magic talisman of the sheep's foot. It would be uninteresting to pursue the story at length, and indeed we are unable to do so. The performance last evening was very slow and imperfect. All that could be gathered from it was a suspicion of the intention of the dramatist. With a thin thread of the sort of story already indicated, he succeeds in presenting several agreeable opportunities for the ballet, chorus, gymnasts, &c. The BUISLAYS themselves are remarkable experts. They are in every possible way the best gymnasts we have ever seen. Their feats on the *trapeze* are astounding and incomparably more hazardous than anything yet attempted; so too with the evolutions on the bar and the other specialties introduced during the evening. In almost every instance the acts are original, and they are executed with singular neatness. We are not of those who care to have our blood chilled by perilous deeds in the air, but the admirers of the dreadfully athletic will, we think, derive a new pleasure from the BUISLAY brothers. Their reception was most enthusiastic, and there was but one opinion of their daring and skill. A good company plays in the piece, headed by Miss SALLIE HINCKLEY, a young lady of attractive personal appearance, who plays with spirit, and is evidently a practiced and accomplished burlesque actress. Her opportunities last night were not many; all sorts of *contretemps* occurring while she was on the stage. A very neat *Leonora* was found in Miss ALICIA THORN. Both ladies seem to understand this peculiar kind of business, whence we conclude they are old members of the troupe. The male characters are sustained by Mr. GEORGE BECKS, Mr. FRED. WOODHULL, Mr. GEO. ROUNDY and others. The scenery was anything but good, and the tricks (with the exception of the spiral staircase) worked shamefully bad. The ballet, too, needs a better and more uniform wardrobe. It would not injure it moreover if a few dancers were added to it. The reserved seats—to turn to the public part of the house—should be plainly lettered and numbered. Merely to indicate the bench is a mockery, a snare and a delusion. It results in the usher crowding you from one end to the other, and having you completely in his power. Finally, we should like to inquire if it be necessary, with the audiences that the BUISLEYS are likely to draw, that the policeman, with his ratan, should annoy the entire house. Judging from the attendance last evening we should think that the enterprise will be successful. The house was certainly brightened with a fashionable and overflowing audience.

ENGLISH OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—To-night the English opera troupe continue their successful season at the Brooklyn Academy with the "Rose of Castile." Though not at first so taking as the "Doctor," this opera improves on acquaintance, and will doubtless be an established favorite with the peculiar people before whom it is to be played to-night.

THE DEATH OF LEWIS CASS.

Circular by Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 18.

The following was issued this morning:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 18, 1866.

The President directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States that LEWIS CASS, distinguished not more by faithful services in varied public trusts, than by exalted patriotism at a recent period of political disorder, departed this life at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The several Executive Departments of the Government will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased at home and abroad, wherever the national name and authority are acknowledged.

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Important Circular from the Governor-General of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 18.

The United States Consul at Havana, THOMAS SAVINE, has inclosed to the Secretary of State a translation of the circular addressed by the present Governor-General of Cuba, Gen. LERSUNDI, to the Governors and Lieut.-Governors of the various Districts of the Island on the subject of the slave trade. Gen. LERSUNDI expresses himself determined to suppress the traffic.

CIRCULAR.

The Government of Her Majesty our Queen, constant in its intention to exterminate the slave trade in these dominions, has just renewed to me the orders which for this purpose had already been dictated, and enjoined upon me the most active and decided persecution against negro-traders, and as it is very possible that they, believing that the present occasion in which there has been effected a recent change in the superior authority of this island, is the most propitious to obtain their end; and acting under this belief, may attempt to land several cargoes of Africans on these coasts. I advise you that I am resolved in respect to the laws and the compliance of my duty not to allow these orders to be infringed for any consideration whatever; and for you to employ all your zeal, watchfulness and activity to capture any expedition that may attempt to land, on the understanding that I will be severe and exact of you the most scrupulous responsibility for any incident in relation to the aforesaid traffic that may occur within the jurisdiction under your command.

God grant your Excellency many years.

FRANCISCO LERSUNDI.

To the Governor (or Lieutenant-Governor) of ——, HAVANA, June 7, 1866.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

BOSTON, Monday, June 18.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill occurring on the 17th, (Sunday,) is being observed to-day in Massachusetts as a holiday.

The Custom-house, banks and many stores in this city are closed. The church bells are ordered to be rung at morning, noon and night.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Petroleum and Venango County Banks.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, June 18.

It is stated for the protection of the holders of the notes of the Petroleum and Venango County Banks, that sufficient securities remain in the hands of the Auditor-General to redeem every dollar of circulation. The suits pending in reference to the removal of the bonds from the Auditor-General's office will only affect depositors.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Congressmen—The Revenue Cutter Wyandotte.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 17.

The steamer *North Point*, from Savannah, bound to Baltimore with cotton, became disabled at 4 o'clock this morning, twelve miles north of Hatteras. She was spoken shortly afterward by the steamer *Fannie*, from Baltimore for Savannah, taken in tow, and arrived here this morning. She was towed to Baltimore by the steamer *State of Maryland* this afternoon.

The revenue-cutter *Northerner*, with Senator GRIMES, Commissioner ROLLINS, Mr. CHANDLER, of the Treasury Department, and a party of Congressmen, arrived here this morning from Washington. They visited Gen. MILES and the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and returned back this afternoon.

The revenue-cutter *Wyandotte*, Capt. SELDON, has arrived from Baltimore. She will sail as soon as the weather permits for San Francisco, having been handsomely fitted up throughout, under the superintendence of Capt. JNO. MCGOWAN, of the revenue service.

Sailed, navy steamer *Standish*, for Philadelphia, towing the United States ship *Constellation*.

Weather squally and rainy.

Fatal Case of Cholera at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 18.

A fatal case of cholera occurred here yesterday afternoon, that of a gentleman who arrived from New-York by Saturday night's train. He died about 4 o'clock in the afternoon at one of our infirmaries. The disease was no doubt contracted in New-York.

The name of the deceased was WM. HOWARD, and he was 44 years of age. His father resides in the western part of the city. He contracted the disease in New-York from his room-mate, who died of it. He was sick when he left New-York. When he arrived here on Sunday morning he was taken to the Infirmary and given the best medical treatment, but he was too far gone for the physicians to arrest the disease.

Railroad Disaster.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, June 18.

The express freight train from Norwich this morning ran into a freight car at Auburn, which had been blown by the wind from a turn-out on to the main track. The engine and nine cars were thrown from the track, and the engineer's leg broken.

THE TURF.

The Hoboken Race Meeting—First Day.

The entries for the Ferry stake, a two-mile heat race, and the Selling Premium, a dash of a mile and a quarter, both of which are run to-day at the Seacaucus Race-Course, closed yesterday afternoon on the course. For the Ferry stake Mr. WATSON named c. g. *Aldebaran*, Mr. SANFORD gr. h. *Loadstone*, Col. BUSH gr. h. *Thunder*, C. MCDANIEL b. h. *Oakland*, Mr. PURYEAR br. h. *Climax*, and Messrs. BOWIE and HALL b. h. *Leatherlungs*. Messrs. HANKE and MORRIS, although subscribers to the stake, did not name. For the Selling Premium four entries were made, viz.: Mr. WATSON's ch. c. *Peacemaker*, Messrs. BOWIE & HALL's gr. c. *Richmond*, Dr. WELDON's b. c. *Knighthood*, and Col. MCDANIEL's ch. g. by *Mohican*. For the details of the other races we refer to the advertisement in another column. A magnificent contest in the two-mile heat race between some of the best race-horses in America will assuredly be witnessed by the visitors to the course this day.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

with a report from the Secretary of State. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In reply to a resolution of the same date, concerning the laws and ordinances of the late insurgent States on the subject of the rebel debt, with a report from the Secretary of State. It was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

In reply to a resolution of May 28, as to the progress made in completing the maps connected with the Boundary Survey under the Treaty of Washington, with a report from the Secretary of State. It was referred to the Committee on Foreigns Affairs.

THE BOUNDARY SURVEY.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, introduced a joint resolution on the latter subject, which was read twice and referred to the same Committee.

MILEAGE.

Mr. BOUTWELL stated, in reference to the matter of mileage, that Executive Document No. 125, being the report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, showed that he had received for over one hundred miles each way more than he had actually charged for or received as shown by the books of the Sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. SCHENCK asked leave to offer a resolution, but Mr. SPALDING objected. [It was probably in reference to the question of mileage.—REPORTER.]

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE HON. JAMES HUMPHREY.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a delegation of seven members from New-York, accompanied by Mr. GOODENOW, the door-keeper, should attend the funeral of their late colleague, JAMES HUMPHREY. The delegation consists of Messrs. TAYLOR, MORRIS, WINFIELD, DARLING, DODGE, DAVIS and TABOR.

THE MEXICAN LOANS.

Mr. KELLEY introduced a joint resolution for the protection of citizens of the United States in the matter of public loans of the Republic of Mexico, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It provides as follows:

Be it resolved, And in view of the present pecuniary condition of Mexico, and to the end that citizens of the United States who may see fit to advance money to a friendly Republic, may be protected from loss; that the Government of the United States hereby guarantees to all citizens of the United States whom it may concern, the payment, according to the terms thereof, of any public loan or loans of the Republic of Mexico now offered, or that may hereafter be offered in the United States by the Government of the said Republic, having not less than ten nor more than twenty years to run, and bearing an interest of not more than seven per cent. per annum, duly authorized by the said Government of the Republic of Mexico, as certified by the recognized Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic accredited to the United States; provided that the total amount of such loan or loans shall not exceed the sum of $50,000,000; *And provided further,* that the said bonds shall be sold at the highest market rates, and that said market rates shall not be less than eighty-five cents for each bond of the par value of one dollar, and each of the bonds constituting the loan or loans thus guaranteed shall, by or under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be certified as such, and shall be specifically and exactly registered; and the record of the authentication of such loan or loans, and the full return of said registry shall be deposited in the Department of State of the United States.

PRIVATE BILL.

On motion of Mr. BIDWELL, the Senate joint resolution for the relief of SAMUEL NORRIS, of California, referring to the Court of Claims, his claims for supplies furnished to Indians, was taken from the Speaker's table, read three times, and passed.

The House at half-past four o'clock adjourned.

THE TAX BILL.

The Amendment to the House Bill Reported in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 18.

The amendments reported to-day from the Senate Committee on Finance to the House Tax bill, are numerous. The following are some of the most material changes proposed, namely:

A tax of two instead of five cents a pound on cotton.

Imperfect or incomplete lists or returns may be corrected by the assessor at any time within two years.

Strike out the tax of twenty dollars on those distilling or manufacturing less than fifty barrels per year from apples, grapes or peaches.

The nineteenth clause of the tax schedule is altered as follows: Coal oil distillers and distillers of burning fluid and camphene shall pay $50. Any person, firm or corporation who shall refine, produce or distil petroleum or rock oil or oil made of coal, asphaltum, shale-peat or other bituminous substances, or shall manufacture illuminating oil shall be regarded as a coal-oil distiller. The tax imposed upon the manufacture of tobacco, snuff and cigars, shall be held to accrue upon the sales or removal from the place of manufacture. All gas companies whose price is fixed by law, are authorized to add the tax herein imposed to the price per thousand feet on the gas sold, provided that coal tar and ammoniacal liquor produced in the manufacture of illuminating gas, and the product of the redistillation of coal and the products of the manufacture of ammoniacal liquors thus produced shall be exempt from duty. On Sulphate of Barytes a tax of 12 cents per 100 lbs. Strike out the tax of 5 cents a gallon on wine made of grapes further advanced than juice or must. Boot and shoemaker's making boots and shoes to order, as custom work only, and not for general sale and whose annual product does not exceed $2,000, are exempt from taxation. On ready-made clothing, gloves, mittens, moccasins, caps, felt hats and other articles of dress for the wear of men, women and children, not otherwise assessed and taxed, a tax of two per centum *ad valorem* to be paid by every person making, manufacturing or producing them for sale, or furnishing the material and employing others to make, manufacture or produce them; provided that any tailor or any maker of gloves, mittens, moccasins, caps, felt hats, or other articles of dress to order as custom-work only, and not for general sale, and whose annual profits do not exceed $2,000, shall be exempt from this tax; and articles of dress made or trimmed by milliners or dressmakers for the wear of women and children, shall also be exempt from this tax. Fine-cut shorts are included in the tax of thirty cents per pound. On smoking tobacco of all kinds not sweetened, not stemmed, nor batted, including that made of stems, or in part of stems, and imitations thereof, a tax of 15 instead of 20 cents per pound. On all cheroots, cigarettes and cigars, the market value of which is over $8 and not over $12 a thousand, a tax of $10 a thousand instead of $4. On all other cigarettes, cheroots and cigars, a tax of $4 per thousand; provided that upon all imported cigars and cheroots, but not including cigarettes, an internal revenue tax shall be levied and collected in addition to the duties paid upon the importation thereof of $10 per thousand, and stamps denoting the payment of such tax shall be appended to every box or package of imported cigars or cheroots before the same are sold or offered for sale; anp any cigars or cheroots so imported, which shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale without having stamps affixed, shall be forfeited to the United States; and the importation of such cigars or cheroots shall be deemed the manufacture thereof, and shall be subject to all the duties, liabilities and penalties imposed by law upon the manufacturer of domestic cigars and cheroots.

That section 98 be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof as follows:

There shall be levied, collected and paid on all sales of real estate, goods, wares and merchandise, and articles and things at auction, including all sales of stocks, bonds and other securities, a duty of one-tenth of one per cent. Strike out from the clause taxing sales made by brokers, banks or bankers, foreign exchange and uncurrent money. When the gross receipts of any bridge or toll-road, for and during any term of twelve consecutive calendar months, shall not exceed the amount necessarily expended during said term to keep such bridge or road in repair, no tax shall be assessed upon such receipts during the month next following any such term, provided the tax may be added to the rates of the fare. Strike out the proviso that any bank ceasing to issue notes for circulation, and which shall deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money, the amount of its outstanding circulation, to be redeemed at par, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, shall be exempt from any tax upon such circulation, and insert the following: "Whenever any State Bank or Banking Association has been or shall be converted into a National Banking Association, or has ceased to do its usual banking business, including the making of loans and the receiving of deposits, shall be assessed and collected in addition to the taxes already imposed, a tax of one-fourth of one per centum each month upon the average amount of the circulation outstanding of any such State Bank or State Banking Association. Strike out the proposed amendment to the one hundred and sixteenth section relative to incomes, and insert after the words "In the law as it now stands on the excess over five hundred dollars" the following: "And a like tax shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and incomes of every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States and not citizens thereof."

The term money, as used in this bill, shall be held to include drafts and other instruments given for the payment of money. Amend schedule B, by inserting under the head of contract, after the words "For such note or memorandum of rule ten," the following: "Bill or memorandum of the rate or contract for the rate of gold and silver bullion, foreign exchange, coin, uncurrent money, promissory notes or other securities, shall pay a stamp duty at the rate provided in section ninety-nine. That section 171 be amended by adding thereto the following proviso; that no claim for drawback on articles of merchandise exported prior to June 30, 1864, shall be allowed unless presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue within three months after this amendment takes effect. That section 6 of the Internal Revenue Act be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting that every National Banking Association, State Bank, or State Banking Association shall pay a tax of two per centum on the amount of notes to any person, State Bank, or State Banking Association used for circulation and paid out by them after the first day of July, 1867, and such tax shall be assessed and paid in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

That section 14 of the same act shall be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following;

SEC. 14. That the capital of any State bank or banking association which has ceased or shall cease to exist, or which has been or shall be converted into a National bank for all the purposes of the act to which this is an amendment, shall be assumed to be the capital as it existed immediately before such bank ceased to exist or was converted as aforesaid, and whenever the outstanding circulation of any bank, association, corporation, company or person shall be reduced to an amount not exceeding five per centum of the chartered or declared capital existing at the time the same was issued, said circulation shall be free from taxation; and whenever any bank which has ceased to issue notes for circulation shall deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money, the amount of its outstanding circulation to be redeemed at par under such regulation as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; it shall exempt from any tax upon such circulation and wherever any State bank or banking association has been converted into a National Banking Association, and such National Banking Association has assumed the liabilities of such State Bank or Banking Association, including the redemption of its bills, or by any agreement or understanding whatever with the representatives of such State Bank or Banking Association shall use the bills of such State Bank or Banking Association, such National Banking Association shall be held to make the required return and payment on the circulation outstanding so long as such circulation shall exceed 5 per cent of the capital before such conversion of such State Bank or Banking Association; that the act of March 10, 1864, to declare the meaning of certain parts of the internal revenue act be amended by striking out sections 3, 4, and 5, and inserting the following: That it shall be the duty of all persons required to make returns or lists of revenue income, and articles or objects charged with an internal tax to declare in such returns or lists whether the several rates and amounts therein contained are stated according to their values in legal-tender money, include in the free list the following: Prussiate of potash, retorts and tiles of clay, stamped copper bottoms, deerskins, smoked, or not oil dressed; india-rubber springs used exclusively for railroad cars, iron drain and sewer pipes, cordage, ropes and cables made of vegetable fibres, peat, printing paper of all descriptions, and tarred paper for roofing and other purposes; fish-plates, saltpetre, safes, looms, spinning-machines, pumps, steam engines, hot-water and hot-air furnaces, sewing-machines, spokes, hubs, bows and felloes, wood tanks and cisterns for crude mineral oil, rail made and fitted for railroads, sugar from corn, flowers of sulphur and sulphur of flower, paints, oils and spices, wine made of grapes, currants or other fruits and rhubarb.

The Finance Committee propose to strike out from the proposed free list iron-bridges and castings for bridges, reapers, mowers, threshing-machines and separators, corn-shellers and woodware and sulphate of byrates.

All articles sold, given, purchased, received, made, manufactured, produced, branded, stamped or marked in violation of the provisions of this bill shall be forfeited. If any person shall carry on the business of a distiller or rectifier without having paid the special tax, he shall pay for every such offence a fine not less than double the tax imposed upon the spirits distilled, or double the tax due for the spirits rectified by such persons, or found upon the premises.

The Committee propose the following proviso to the thirty-first section of the bill in relation to bonded warehouses:

Provided, that any article manufactured in a bonded warehouse, established under the 168th section of the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, and located in any of the Atlantic States, may be removed therefrom for transportation to a customs bonded warehouse at any port on the Pacific coast of the United States for the purpose only of being exported therefrom under such rules and regulation and upon the execution of such bonds or other security as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Every person making or distilling spirits shall make daily an entry in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, of the number of pounds of gallons of material used, the number of gallons of spirits distilled, the number of gallons placed in warehouses the proof thereof, the number of gallons sold with the proof thereof, and the name and place of business of the buyer; and shall, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, or within five days thereafter, render to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor an account in duplicate, with all particulars, and verified by oath, and also a copy to the Collector and these entries shall be verified by oath of the person making them in the presence of the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, who shall append a certificate of the execution of the same, and the distiller shall make the following oath:

"I do certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing entries are just and true, and that I have taken all the means in my power to make them so."

The book of entries shall be kept open to the inspection of the assessor, and a violation of this provision renders liable to a fine of $500, and a false account shall be punished by a similar fine and imprisonment. There shall be levied, collected and paid on all distilled spirits that may be distilled and removed from the bonded warehouse for consumption or sale, of first-proof, on and after the passage of this act, a tax of $2 on each and every proof gallon upon which no tax has been paid, according to law, to be paid by the distiller, owner, or other person in possession thereof, and the tax shall be be a lien on the spirits, on the distillery used for the same, with the stills, vessels, fixtures, and tools therein, and on the interest of said distiller, on the lot or tract of land whereon the said distillery is situated from the time said spirits are distilled until the tax shall be paid. The Committee propose to strike out the proviso imposing $1 50 a gallon on brandy distilled from grapes, apples, or peaches.

They propose to amend the 34th section of the bill by adding, "And upon spirits removed under bond for the purpose of being redistilled or rectified, and upon which allowance shall have been made as herein provided. The duty upon such allowance shall be paid either with the duties imposed by law upon such spirits, in case such spirits shall be withdrawn for consumption or sale, or for transportation, without being reported." The Committee recommend a provision forfeiting spirits which shall be changed in character, either by rectification or mixing, after they have been duly inspected or branded, and exposed to sale without being properly branded, and forfeiting such spirits if branded illegally, without the taxes on them being paid.

A new section is proposed, viz.:

"Any person who shall remove spirits than into a bonded warehouse, shall be liable to a fine of double the amount of the tax, or imprisonment for not less than three months; and the spirits so removed shall be forfeited seized and sold. Any one who shall aid or abet such removal shall be liable to a fine of $200,000, and imprisonment for three months. A provision is inserted authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to exempt distillers of brandy from apples, peaches and grapes from such of the provisions of this act as he may deem expedient.

The amount paid into the Treasury on account of stamps shall be included in estimating Collector's commissions.

A manufacturer of ale or porter may remove 100 barrels at a time by a permit from the Collector.

A new section provides for bribery a penalty of three times the bribe, and imprisonment for three years.

Among other amendments to the section reorganizing the Internal Revenue Bureau, the salary of the Commissioner is raised to $6,000 a year.

Another new section provides for the mode of procedure in cases of seizure.

The Rebel War Debt.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 18.

The President to-day sent a message to the House, in response to a resolution, concerning the provisions of law and ordinances of the late insurgent States on the subject of the rebel debt, so-called. The following facts are gathered from the papers enclosed: On the 19th of October last the North Carolina Convention passed an ordinance prohibiting the payment of all debts created or incurred in aid of the rebellion. In the Legislature of South Carolina in December a resolution reported by the Committee on Federal relations was passed to the effect they had not the necessary information to enable them to act advisedly in relation to repudiating the debts incurred in support of the rebellion. They called on the Comptroller-General to furnish it, and until it should be forthcoming they could make no definite recommendations upon the subject.

The Georgia Convention, in November, passed an ordinance rendering it null and void all debts created for purposes of carrying on the late war against the United States. The Legislature, besides, passed an act prohibiting in any way payment of the money. The Convention of Alabama passed an ordinance forbidding the assumption of any part of the rebel debt. The Florida Convention in November declared the debt null and void. The Mississippi Convention in August repealed the ordinance of secession, and the Legislature passed a law prohibiting the Treasurer from paying any debt until authorized to do so by that body.

From the papers in possession of the State Department it does not appear the Treasurer has been ordered to pay any part of the debt incurred in the late rebellion. The Texas convention declared the Confederate debt null and void.

Louisiana State Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 18.

It will be recollected that several weeks ago the Treasury Department delivered to the banks of New-Orleans between three and four millions of Louisiana State bonds, which had been deposited by the Banks with the State Auditor as security for their circulation. These bonds were part of those captured by Gen. SHERIDAN at Shreveport. It has now been decided to deliver the remaining pprtion, amounting to about a million and a half, to the State Auditor, the proper identification having been made.

The Funeral of Col. Seaton.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 18.

The funeral of the late Col. W. W. SEATON, this afternoon, was attended by a very large number of persons, including Secretary SEWARD and others of public prominence. His remains were followed to the Congressional Cemetery by the Mayor of Washington, Ex-Mayors WEIGHTMAN and FORCE, the City Councils, the Association of Old Inhabitants and the Society of Defenders of Washington in the war of 1812, of which Col. SEATON was an honored member. The Knight Templar and Columbia Typographical Society attended in full number. The funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed in Washington on the death of a resident. The Courts adjourned as a mark of respect for the deceased.

Marine Disaster.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, June 18.

The schooner *Acadia*, of Yarmouth, Capt. THOMPSON, from Boston, went ashore on Bang's Island last night. The vessel is a total wreck. The crew was saved. There was no insurance.

Affairs in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, June 18.

The Government has appointed Commissioners to take evidence and report upon all claims for compensation for damages arising from the Fenian raid on the Eastern townships.

Bills are being prepared to establish local Constitutions for Upper and Lower Canadas, in view of Confederation.

The Queen's Own Regiment returned home this afternoon, and received a grand ovation.

Public Meeting at Troy.

TROY, Monday, June 18.

An immense public meeting was held in the open air front of the Court-house this evening, to favor the repeal of the neutrality laws. Over 30,000 people were in attendance. Stirring addaesses were made, and a series of resolutions adopted calling for the repeal of the law. The resolutions were ordered to be sent to the Representative from this District, and also to the two Senators from this State. The speaker stated that the Fenian movement was not to be abandoned, but to be pushed vivorously forward. Alderman W. E. KISSELBURGH was President.

An Alleged Chilian Privateer.

BOSTON, Monday, June 18.

A warrant was issued on Friday afternoon last by Judge LOWELL, of the United States District Court, on application of the Spanish Vice-Consul, to detain the steamer *Cherokee* on the allegation that she was intended for a Chilian privateer. Before the warrant could be served, the *Cherokee* sailed from this port.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, June 18.

Gen. GRANT left for Covington on the steamer *Gen. Buell* this afternoon.

Gen. BUELL arrived here to-day.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, June 18.

The following is the day calendar for June 19: 25, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149 and 150.

CAPE BRETON.

The Fenians—Confederation—What There Is and Is Not at the Cape.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, Saturday, June 9, 1866.

The news received from Canada yesterday, by telegraph, respecting the doings of those scoundrels, the Fenians, has filled the people here with indignation; but anything like apprehension on their own account is not in the minds of the Bretonians. The desire that hemp may be used without stint is the prevailing feeling, and it seems most likely to be gratified. There are some of the people who insist that the Government of the United States ought to have prevented an invasion in force, but the majority perceive that it could not take action until the laws had first been broken, and they view with unmingled satisfaction the dispatch of Maj.-Gen. MEADE to the frontier. It is sincerely hoped that this violation of the laws of the two countries may meet with condign punishment, and thus be a warning to rebellion-mongers in all time coming.

The subject of Confederation is not one very frequently discussed in this remote spot, and persons desirous of obtaining the true popular sentiment on the question must provoke the discussion by putting the question. This has been pretty much the way with your correspondent, and the result is just analyzed in the following manner:

For Confederation as proposed by the Quebec scheme—very few.

In its favor as a measure, details of which will afterward be arranged on what may be considered a fairer basis for Nova Scotia—the educated classes.

Against it *in toto*—small farmers, small shopkeepers and the ignorant.

I. The Quebec scheme is condemned as giving a preponderating vote to the Canadas—but better Confederation so, than none at all.

II. The gentlemen of Cape Breton are entirely in favor of Confederation on a basis which will give them a fairer share of representation—wealth, education and general intelligence being the criterions to be guided by.

III. Those opposed to the change are people who have not yet attained to a true appreciation of the value of the measure—men who can see nothing in the proposed union but subserviency to Canada, involving, principally—

1. Paying the (to their minds) immense debt of Canada;

2. The sending their sons to fight the battles of Canada; and

3. The initiation of unendurable taxation, all for behoof of Canada.

The small farmer could readily be made to believe that a cow or a horse of his would be liable to seizure at any moment for Government purposes. The shopkeeper, who is at present a man of importance, has the shrewdness to foresee the reseult to his influence of larger measures and more liberal expenditure of public money for public purposes, increasing the circulating medium to an extent sufficient to induce men of more capacity and means to enter upon and deprive him of his vocation. While with the ignorant, a small pothouse politician would have more weight for good or evil than the most reputable statesman.

I have conversed with all sorts and conditions of men on the subject, and I am convinced that in the preceding analysis I have given the readers of the TIMES a true indication of the views of all classes in Cape Breton on confederation. Yet there is not a place on this continent more in need of such a measure, or any measure. Let me give you a brief sketch of its wants:

There is not a bank in the whole island.

There is not a single mile of public railway.

There is not a single direct means of steam communication with the United States.

There is not a single newspaper in it that will give an editorial on any topic of public importance—of vital interest. There is one sheet published here which answers for advertising and local purposes; for other matters it is as if it were not.

There is no hotel worthy of the name, although there are one or two very respectable little places bearing the name; one of them is certainly in the hands of a person who thoroughly understands his business, and is quite capable of managing a larger house—one that would be of more public utility.

Everything, in short, is summed up in want of capital and (consequent) want of spirit.

If some of the leading capitalists of New-York and Boston were to unite and form what in London would be called a "General Credit Company of Cape Breton," they would be astonished at the success which would attend their investment. A capital adequate to the placing of a weekly steamer in the line between New-York and Sydney; establishing a bank in Sydney; erecting a hotel here; and, above all, working some of the valuable mineral claims of the island, would have an opportunity of displaying profits and doing an amount of good which is little thought of. The various organizations I have named would feed each other and would give rise to sources of profit apart from themselves, although arising from them which would be of great importance. The scenery of this country is so varied, so romantic and picturesque; its climate so healthy and its breezes so cooling that a weekly steamer, which would make the passage in three days, would be crowded with pleasure-seekers and tourists during the Summer and Autumn. To sportsmen it holds out the inducement of salmon and cariboo, mose, &c., and to painters fitting subjects for pencil and brush. Your readers will please to understand that these are not the views of your correspondent alone, nor will he aver that all will look at matters as he does, but he does know that one of your most distinguished and loyal citizens of Louisiana coincides in them. Let Americans come and see, (the expense is a mere bagatelle,) and the chances are that, like myself, they will take the trouble to come back again. K. L. S.

P. S.—The cause of Confederation is triumphant in New-Brunswick, and in this Province it will receive augmented strength when the news of the Fenian incursion into Canada becomes generally known. It is no small matter which can stir up the Nova Scotian heart as this does. Indignation gains strength hourly, and the ruffians who have been playing such sad havoc in Canada would meet with a very short shrift here if the opportunity offered. The decision of New-Brunswick is thought to be final so far as confederation is concerned, and Mr. JOSEPH HOWE is out in the cold and may keep his powder dry—clever though he. K. L. S.

The German Veterans.

A committee of the various German organizations of this City was appointed some time ago to make preparations for an excursion to Landman's Park, the proceeds to be devoted to the aid of the sick and wounded veterans of the late war in destitute circumstances.

Yesterday morning being the time designated, a large number of Germans, Poles, Bohemians, and representatives of other nationalities gathered in the square opposite the Germania Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of participating in a parade. The members of each organization wore the full regalia of their respective societies, which consisted of embroidered scarfs, emblems and rosettes. There was also a fine display of flags, banners and guide colors.

After these societies had appeared in the square, a number of the officers and members of eleven of the German (City) regiments, which were distinguished in the late war, assembled opposite the Steuben House. They carried the bullet-pierced colors of their regiments, and their appearance called forth loud applause.

About ten o'clock the procession was formed in the following order:

Detachment of Mounted Men, in regalia, under Marshal Herbold.
Deputy Sheriffs Schaff, Muller, and Werthumer.
Drum Corps and Band of the 5th Regiment.
The Scheutzen Corps, (Turner Rifles,) under command of Capt. Christian Heintz.

GERMAN SINGING SOCIETIES.

Tho Bohemian Benevolent Society.
The Polish Benevolent Society.
The German Veteran Association, consisting of Representatives from the 7th, 8th, 15th, 29th, 39th, 41st, 45th, and 68th Regiments.
The Independent German Rifles.

In this order the procession proceeded, and on arriving at the Cooper Institute took the 3d-avenue cars for LANDMAN'S Park, where the exercises consisted of singing, dancing, and target practice.

CENTENARY OF AMERICAN METHODISM.

Re-union and Chit-Chat in Old John-street Church—The Candlesticks Belonging to Old Barbara Hicks—The Cradle of Methodism—1766 and 1866—the Great and Eventful Interval.

The John-street Methodist Episcopal Church withstands the up-town current of church-going, and still invites sinners to "come in and see the wonders God hath wrought" in the only remaining down-town sanctuary. It was fitting that one of the centenary meetings of Methodism should have been held there. Accordingly the old church was filled to its utmost capacity last evening with an eager and earnest good old times Methodist congregation. On the pulpit-platform were the old men and the young men who now engage in spreading the gospel according to the plan laid down by JOHN WESLEY. In the audience were fathers and mothers, many of them very old, and among them some of the descendants of the founders of Methodism in America.

Rev. HEMAN BANGS occupied the chair, the first pulpit chair used by a Methodist Biship in this country. He introduced the exercises by exhibiting two candlesticks which belonged to BARBARA HICKS, and were used by her at the early Methodist meetings; the first pulpit desk usod, and the old hymn book brought over from England and used by the founders of Methodism here.

The congregation having united in singing a special hymn for the occasion—

"A hundred years! O Lord, our King,
A century's joy Thy people sing," &c.—

prayer was offered, and the venerable Chairman, Rev. HEMAN BANGS addressed them. He said that great was the history of events that had transpired during the interval between 1766 and 1866. In that time we had a new nation, a new Government, new institutions, liberty born again—a grand result such as challenged the centuries to equal. We had railroads and steamboats and telegraph wires—steam applied to mechanics in ten thousand various and different directions, and along with them all that which had grown as fast, and as strong, and as high, and as durable—Methodism. It began ten years before the Revolutionary War. It was the preparatory work, under the providence of God, for making constitutional liberty strong and laying its foundations deep in the hearts of the people. It had taken root to a large extent in that house. It was there that the mustard-seed was sown that had grown up, and out so that its great strong branches had sheltered millions from the wrath and the wickedness of the world. The first meeting of the Church, of which the old John-street Church was the result, was held in Ann-street, and the congregation consisted of only five persons. The services were held in a cellar kitchen. Then the place of meeting was changed to the old sail loft, (of which a piece of wood exhibited was a remnant,) and then when that become too small or was no longer large enough they went to work and built a church—the first John-street Church. The members were few and poor, but they were earnest. Methodism had been and continued to be the conservators of this country and its institutions. The congregation of five had increased to eight millions, and the membership of two had increased to two millions. This was what had grown out of the mustard-seed. Truly they could say in gratitude "Behold what great things God hath wrought."

Rev. J. B. WAKELEY next addressed the people. He said there was no spot in all America at which such precious and lasting interests centered as in that old John-street Church. He could not resist the sensation that as he lifted his voice, he was speaking in the presence and the hearing of the old fathers and mothers of Methodism who had cradled it and nourished it in its infancy on that hallowed spot. They were there in presence of the mighty past with its crowd of associations. That Church had been the old mother of them all—the cradle of Methodism. It had been the very gate of Heaven to thousands of weary souls long ago gone to dwell with their dear Redeemer in Paradise. That Church property, worth $30,000, with a debt of only $12,000 upon it, had been offered to the last General Conference, and the Conference turned the cold shoulder on the offer. He felt that it was impossible to celebrate the Centenary of Methodism and leave John-street Church out. They might as well talk about the discovery of America and leave out COLUMBUS; they might as well talk about the history of Virginia and leave out Jamestown, and POCAHONTAS and Capt. SMITH; they might as well talk of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers and leave out Plymouth Rock and the *Mayflower;* they might as well try to read the play of "Hamlet" and leave *Hamlet* out, as try to celebrate the Centenary of Methodism and leave out the mention of Old John-street Church. That place must be for ever enshrined in the hearts of American Methodism. As they met there, what memories clustered around them. There was PHILIP EMBURY, and closely associated with him in the good work was the woman who stirred him up to more zeal and earnestness in the cause of the Master—BARBARA HICKS, the mother of PAUL HICKS. The name of the first building was "Wesley Chapel," and during the Revolutionary War it was open night and day for the worship of God. The speaker made some further historical allusions, in the course of which he reconciled the two accounts of HANNAH HECK, who came from Canada, and BARBARA HICKS, showing that they were two different women. He referred to Captain WEBB, the Christian soldier, whose soul burned within him to be at his master's work, to Mr. LUPTON and others. He exhibited the subscription list of Bishop ASBURY, and read from it the name of the Chairman, Mr. BANGS, who had given 50 cents. He then referred to the Conferences which had been held in that church from time to time, and concluded by asserting that Methodism was the moral wonder of the ages, and he believed it would be the great spiritual wonder of eternity.

Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR then read a Centennial song prepared for the occasion. It abounded with historical allusions to the developments of the last hundred years as they were influenced by the spirit of Methodism, and as they had yielded to its progressive and aggressive march.

An historical hymn by Rev. FRANK BOTTOME, was then sung by the congregation to the tune of Windham.

G. DISOSWAY, Esq., then related some of the interesting reminiscences of "Old John-street," which were listened to with the closest attention.

The vast congregation sang another hymn, and after receiving the usual benediction separated, having concluded another "good time" in "Old John-street."

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. PECONIC—A GOOD GAME AT BEBFORD.

The champions were out in full force, yesterday, in their game with the Peconic Club, of Brooklyn, a new senior organization. Taking a lesson from their experience with the Irvingtons, last week, they have resolved to play no more experimental games, but to place their men in their regular positions, and keep them there. To be sure, they put SMITH on the second base and FERGUSON behind, GALVIN at third and OLIVER short; but they found this to work well; and when they get their new pitcher (ZETTLEIN) to play in the nine, these changes will be found to work better still. With the exception of the third inning, when the Peconics made eleven runs through loose fielding, the game was in the old Atlantic style. We expect to see them do still better in their next game. We give the score below:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	PECONIC.	Outs.	Runs.
C. J. Smith, 2d b	1	7	Stark, p	3	2
Chapman, l. f.	1	5	Wilcox, l. f.	3	2
Start, 1st b	4	5	Davis, r. f.	5	2
Sid. Smith, r. f.	4	4	Hall, 2d b	4	1
McDonald, c. f.	2	6	Thorp, 3d b	3	2
Potts, p	5	4	Keers, c	5	0
Ferguson, c	3	3	Chapman, c. f.	5	4
Galvin, 3d b	2	6	Wright, 1st b	1	4
Oliver, s. s	5	3	Hartman, s. s	2	2
Total	27	43	Total	27	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	3	2	1	6	15	5	2	4	5—43
Peconic	0	0	11	0	3	1	1	1	2—19

Umpire—Mr. CUMMINGS, of the Enterprise Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MOWLEM and BRADY.
Time of game—3 hours.
Fly Catches—Atlantic, 12; Peconic, 12.

INVINCIBLE, OF MANHATTAN COLLEGE, VS HARLEM.

These junior organizations played a game at Mount Morris on the 14th inst., with the following result:

HARLEM.	Outs.	Runs.	INVINCIBLE.	Outs.	Runs.
Stone, 2d b	3	0	J. Lawler, p	1	3
Paul, s. s	2	0	Hidalgo, s. s	1	3
Kelly, r. f.	1	1	Rouche, c	0	2
Meade, c. f.	0	1	T. Lawler, 2d b	3	0
A. Veitch, c	2	0	J. Hanna, 1st b	2	1
Richardson, 2d b	1	1	Brantner, l. f.	1	2
Thompson, p	0	1	Farmer, 3d b	2	1
J. Veitch, l. f.	2	0	Solover, r. f.	1	2
Hobbs, 1st b	1	0	Waight, c. f.	1	2
Total	12	4	Total	12	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Harlem	1	2	0	1—4
Invincible	1	7	4	4—16

Scorer—J. RIORDAN.
Time of game—One hour and three-quarters.

MATCHES TO-DAY.

The Excelsiors play the Star Club to-day, on the Capitoline Grounds. At Hoboken, the Empire and Eclectic Clubs play, and the Gotham first and second nines have a game.

Strawberry Festival.

Harmony Division, No. 5, Sons of Temperance, gave a Strawberry Festival last evening, at their neat and comfortable hall, No. 300 East Broadway. Through the centre of the hall a long table had been erected, on which was most temptingly displayed, the refreshments of the evening—luscious strawberries, ice cream, etc. At an early hour all the seats obtainable were occupied by ladies, young and old, while ranged around and among them, filling up the interstices, was a goodly number of the sterner sex, most of them young men. Nearly all of these latter were decorated with the regalia of their order. Mr. OSCAR E. MADDEN, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, having introduced Mr. J. N. STEARNS, P. G. W. P., that gentleman was duly installed as Chairman for the occasion, and entertained the audience with a brief address. The exercises consisted of addresses and instrumental and vocal music. "Harmony Division" comprises many young ladies among its members, several of whom assisted in the entertainment last evening. Their programme was as follows: Instrumental trio, by Mary A. Westcott, Mary L. and Lydia Davis; solo, "Thou Art so Near, and yet so Far," Miss Lottie Murphy; duet, "Larboard Watch," Brothers MacDonough and Bainbridge; solo, "The Merry Zingara," Mary L. Davis; duet, "Wandering in the Maytime," Mary A. Westcott and Lydia Davis; solo, "Kiss me while I'm Sleeping," Miss Emma Cheeseman; solo, "Dear Father, Drink no More," Miss Lydia Davis; solo, duet and chorus, "The Dear ones All at Home," Miss Lottie Murphy and Miss M. Westcott, (chorus sung by the Division.)

The music was well rendered, several of the young ladies having acquired enviable reputations as amateur singers. The strawberries and cream received ample justice at the hands of the delighted audience, and everybody present seemed as happy as the occasion warranted.

Latest Cholera Reports.

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, June 18.

The following patients have died since last return: M. C. Jansen, aged 22, of Denmark, from steamer *Peruvian;* C. Larsen, aged 38, of ditto.

The following six new cases were received since last return: Johan C. Colson, aged 30, native of Sweden; Johan M. Colson, do.; Johen G. Colson, do.; Francis Bosselage, aged 64, of Germany; J. P. Georgenson, aged 29, native of Denmark; Johen Gustave, native of Sweden; all from steamer *Peruvian.*

Remaining at last report	45
New cases	6
Total	51
Died	2
Total to date	49

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL—THE LATE HON. MESSRS. ODELL AND HUMPHREY.—During the past week, two distinguished citizens died—the Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, and the Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, both representing the same district (the Second) in Congress at different periods. Mr. ODELL died on Thursday last, and Mr. HUMPHREY on Saturday morning about 1 o'clock. At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, the rules were suspended and resolutions offered by Alderman HISNDALE, in relation to the death of Hon. Messrs. ODELL and HUMPHREY. Mr. HINSDALE spoke briefly in regard to the deceased. He reviewed their past lives, and paid a merited compliment to them. Alderman O'KEEFFE subsequently offered a resolution in regard to the death of Hon. LEWIS CASS, and out of respect for these distinguished statesmen, the Common Council adjourned. Mr. HUMPHREY's remains will be consigned to their last resting place on Wednesday (to-morrow.)

ALLEGED ILLEGAL SALE OF GOVERNMENT GUNPOWDER.—RICHARD J. HILL was arrested on Thursday last for having sold, sometime early last Spring, a schooner loaded with gunpowder, valued at from $25,000 to $29,000. The accused is a gunner on Ellis' Island, and has charge of the same. He is now confined on the receiving ship *Vermont*, awaiting investigation. Mr. HILL was appointed gunner in April, 1860, from the State of Maine. It transpired yesterday that Mr. HILL had one hundred pounds over the amount against him. He was appointed by Mr. HENRY A. WISE, Chief of Bureau at Washington.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was found floating at the foot of Fifty-second-street, Gowanus, on Saturday. The remains were dressed in a black frock-coat, black panteloons and cloth Congress gaiters. Deceased was about five feet six inches in height and han sandy hair and side-whiskers. He appeared to be about 40 years of age. The body was taken in charge by the Coroner.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—ADOLPH MILLER, a German, aged 57 years, was arrested yesterdoy by Capt. PETERSON, of Justice CORNWELL's Court, on the charge of taking a sum of money from his employers, Messrs. VOLEY, HUGH & Co., glass manufacturers, in Marcy-avenue, near Flushing-avenue, where he was engaged as clerk and collector. The accused was held for a hearing by Justice CORNWELL.

THE BROOKLYN BAR AND THE LATE HON. JAMES HUMPHREY.—The members of the Bar of the City of Brooklyn have published a notice inviting the legal fraternity to meet at the Special Term Room in the County Court House, Brooklyn, on the 19th of June, at 9 o'clock A. M., to pay respect to the memory of Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, deceased.

EXCURSION OF THE GRAND-STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The boys of the supplemental class of this school went with their teacher, Mr. G. B. HENDRICKSON, on an excursion to High Bridge on Saturday last. The weather was fine, and after a spirited game of base ball, they took a ramble in the woods in search of specimens for their cabinet. Returning, they reached home about 6 o'clock, having had a most delightful day.

A Bad Case.

The following shows what a bad case of catarrh was cured by Dr. ROWE:

No. 223 PEARL-STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

For many years my daughter was afflicted with one of the worst cases of catarrh probably ever seen, and continued from time to time to grow worse, notwithstanding we tried everyone and everything, but all to no avail. The discharge from the head and throat was incessant, and so far was she gone, that at many times she raised blood. All pronounced her in consumption. Our family physician gave her up as impossible to live. As a last resort we tried Dr. ROWE, under whose treatment she was entirely cured.

THOMAS S. DAY.

Dr. ROWE's office, No. 26 East 20th-st., fifth house from Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

"We heartily recommend them to all our readers."—BURNETT'S FLORIMEL, the most delicate and exquisite perfume in the world, and Cocoaine for the hair.—*Leslie's Family Magazine, N. Y.*

Cholera at Schenectady, N. Y.

[Telegram.]

June 16.

T. W. Marsden, No. 487 Broadway:

Cholera has broken out in this city. Three fatal cases. Send me by Express 10 gross ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE, as I have not a bottle left.

S. S. BRAGG.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

A Hint to those Preparing for the Country.

Go and see BROOKS' elegant assortment of boots and shoes, all the new French novelties, to suit the watering places, as well as substantial kinds for country wear. The largest and cheapest establishment in the City. No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Removal.

Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 543 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For Your Summer Hats

Go to TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Barnum in his Expose of Modern Humbugs, will, it is understood, apply the lash to the counterfeiters of foreign perfumes in this country. They are fair game, but of small account, as PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, the great floral extract of the day, is rapidly driving their trash out of the trade.—*Plymouth Memorial.*

People are dying daily who might have been saved by the timely use of that life-regenerating vegetable cordial, BIOKRENE. In all cases of debility it recruits and reëstablishes the vital powers. $1 per bottle. Depot No. 28 Dey-st.

No Reaction.

CRIMEAN BITTERS. This is the only exhilarant tonic known with this important feature, a result attained by much scientific research and skill in the combination of the many vegetable ingredients used composing it; therefore, for those of sedentary occupations, the debilitated and convalescent, a compound of inestimable value. Ardent spirits are worse than useless to such, for they react and lead many into intemperance, as the consequent reaction is the sole cause, and continuation of it. The attention of physicians is especially invited, to whom samples for experiment, put up in small bottles, will be furnished gratis, by calling at the depot, No. 110 Liberty-st., New-York.

A Mother's Duty to her Child is, First of all, to watch over its health. Among children, in nine cases out of ten, disease first manifests itself by a disordered state of the bowels. This is invariably counteracted by the use of MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP. No family should be without it; its general use would do away almost entirely with the fearful list of deaths among children, which form such a startling item in the weekly reports of the City Inspector. Depot No. 487 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

Sound Sense for the Feeble.—When the strength is broken down every organ lies at the mercy of epidemic disease. If the stomach is weak the bowels are torpid, and if the bowels do not perform their functions properly, the liver is disordered. Invigoration and regulation are essential in all cases of nervous, or constitutional, or local debility, and of all known tonics and regulating medicines HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the speediest in its operation and the most potent in its effects. New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

When Gen. Grant Marches on Mexico, his accomplished lady has determined to supplant all perfumes extracted from Mexican flowers by PENNEY'S EGYPTIAN LOTUS. This is the only insult (?) that our great General's family will offer to the Halls of the Montezumas.

Wringers of All Kinds Repaired,

or exchanged for the "Universal," with cog-wheels, which is warranted to be durable.

R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Filter the Croton.

THE DIAPHRAGM FILTER for sale by ALEXANDER McKENZIE & CO., Plumbers and Gas-Fitters, No. 35 West 4th-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

All the worst forms of Rheumatism are being daily cured by METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. This wonderful medicine never fails, and thousands who have suffered excruciating agony for years are instantly relieved and soon cured by a few doses.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Planer, Braunsdorf & Co.'s Improved LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, with patent needle protector, for family and manufacturing purposes. Depot, No. 84 Bowery.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, No. 458 Broadway.

A. A.—Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss; easiest in use; no back pressure; makes a final cure. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Children's Carriages, Baby-tenders, swings, invalid propellers and toys, removed to No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

At Everdell's Wedding Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, New-York; the most elegant Cards and paper in the City.

Finkle & Lyon New Family Sewing-MACHINE.—Agents Wanted.—One machine free of charge. Send for circular. No. 581 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

BROWN—WELLS.—In New-Haven, on Thursday, June 14, by Rev. Thomas B. Wells, of Painesville, Ohio, assisted by Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, of Philadelphia, FREDERICK BROWN, of Philadelphia, and JANE ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. Thos. Wells.

HOPKINS—RUSSELL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, ALEXANDER ORR HOPKINS and HELEN RUSSELL, all of this City.

DIED.

FAIRCHILD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, June 16, after a long and painful illness, SALLY MATTHEWS, wife of Josiah Fairchild, in the 64th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, on Wednesday, June 20, at 1½ o'clock.

HUMPHREY.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, June 16, Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, aged 54 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

NICHOLS.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, June 15, ELIJAH W. NICHOLS, late of New-York City, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 31 Walnut-st., Newark, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Chestnut-st. Depot on the arrival of the 12 and 1 o'clock trains from foot of Cortlandt-st.

PYLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 18, after a lingering illness, J. LINDLEY PYLE.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton, corner of Montague-st., on Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M.

QUACKENBUSH.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday night, June 17, CORNELIUS B., son of John J. Quackenbush, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, June 20, at 1¼ o'clock P. M. Cars for Hackensack leave Chambers-st. Ferry at 11:45 A. M., and return at 3:45 and 5:15 P. M.

VAN CLEEF.—On Monday morning, June 18, ANN STAYLEY, wife of Isaac Van Cleef, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 153 East 33d-st., on Wednesday, at 3:30 P. M.

WINZER.—On Monday, June 18, of erysipelas, EMMA, infant daughter of Charles and Helene Winzer, aged 1 month and 22 days.

The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 120 River-st., Hoboken, N. J.

WHITE.—On Sunday morning, June 17, after a long and painful illness, JOHN F. WHITE, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 243 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 19th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia and Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 13, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Allan A. Burton, the Minister of the United States at Bogota, United States of Colombia, of the death on the 9th day of March last, at the City of Cali, United States of Colombia, of Martin P. Morris, of the State of New-York. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Department of State.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 35.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 29, East River, aged about thirty years, stout built, dark hair, —— eyes, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: —— hat, —— coat, dark mixe vest, dark pants, shoes, cotton socks. Found on the person nothing.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 36.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1866.

An unknown boy, about twelve years of age, was found at the foot of Jefferson-street; was dressed in a gray suit, and had red hair; been in the water about twenty-four hours.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A PREVENTIVE AGAINST ASIATIC CHOLERA, WILL CURE ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water (as a drink) will in a few minutes stop the most painful discharges, and restore the patient to health and comfort.

RAPIDLY CURES All Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, Sore Throat, Asthma, Diphtheria, Nervous Headache.

WHEREVER PAIN EXISTS Apply the READY RELIEF. It will afford immediate ease and a quick cure.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S LADIES' ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOON, No. 555 BROADWAY, New-York.

Ice Cream for Strawberry Festivals and Excursions at wholesale prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

We are now ready with our usual variety in everything appertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe for Summer. Our stock was never better, and prices lower than at any time within the past three years.

DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST, BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

TRAVELING SUITS of all wool cassimere for 18 DOLLARS, suitable for the SEA SIDE or the MOUNTAINS.

DEVLIN & CO., Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY NEW, tasty and well-made Spring and Summer Clothing is at F. B. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, the largest store and assortment in the City, and prices less.

EAGLE GAS COOKING STOVES.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING CO., No. 636 Broadway, New-York.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.

A substitute for Calomel.

If your Bowels are costive, try them.
If you have Worms, try them.
If your breath is bad, try them.
If you feel drowsy, try them.
If you are low spirited, try them.
If you have a sick headache, try them.
If you have taken a "drop too much," take a full dose.

They only cost 25 cents a box. Try them.

Blue Mass and other preparations of Mercury actually produce more suffering and death than the diseases which they profess to cure.

And yet this corrosive mineral, so denounced by the allopathic doctors, is prescribed by them almost universally, in cases of Liver Complaint, Consumption of Lungs, &c.

The "Mandrake Pills" are composed entirely of roots and herbs obtained from the great store-house of Nature, and their salutary effects will appear as soon as the medicine is brought to the test of a fair experiment. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS do not produce any nausea or sickness of the stomach; but when given for Dyspepsia it may be proper to use them in connection with SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC. By this judicious treatment the digestive faculties are speedily restored to their full vigor, and the worst case of indigestion may be cured.

When we reflect that the Liver is the largest internal organ of the body, that to it is assigned the important duty of filtering the blood and preparing the bile, that it is subject to many disorders, and that when it is diseased or inactive the whole body suffers sympathetically, it is not surprising that a medicine which can restore the healthy operations of the Liver should produce wonderful changes in the general health, and effect cures which may appear to be almost miraculous. Headache of long continuance, severe pains in the side, breast and shoulders, aching of the limbs, a feeling of general weakness and wretchedness, and other alarming or distressing symptoms, indicative of imperfect or disordered action of the Liver, are speedily removed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Costiveness, Piles, bitter or sour eructations, and that indescribable feeling of oppression, mental anxiety, languor, lethargy and depression of spirits, which unfit a man for the management of business and the enjoyment of life, all are relieved by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Dr. SCHENCK'S Principal Office is No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia. He also has a suite of rooms at No. 32 Bond-st., where he can be consulted.

THIS DAY FROM 9 to 3. GIVING ADVICE GRATIS.

But for a thorough examination with his Respirometer he charges $3. Every one having a settled cough should by all means, if they can afford it, avail themselves of an examination with it; it causes no pain or inconvenience, but shows exactly the state of the disease. A full supply of all Dr. Schenck's medicines can be obtained at his rooms any time.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 38 Summer-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th, and at No. 108 Baltimore-st., Baltimore, on FRIDAY, the 22d.

PRICES—Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 each per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen.

Mandrake Pills, 25c. per box. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS.

For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.

INVALIDS' CARRIAGES TO ORDER.

PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.

NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.

Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

HEART DISEASE.

A department is now open at the New-York Medical University, No. 30 Clinton-place, for the cure of this formidable malady, and nervous affections generally, by the scientific applications of the New Practice of Medicine. Books explanatory of this system sent free on receipt of postage, 25 cents. Address Dr. J. WALTER SCOTT, President.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 52 East 26th-st.

WM. A. BOOTH, President.

WM. CLIFT, Controller.

WINTER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW-MILL, and appurtenances, with Lane's Patent Set and Feed Works.

The Brooklyn Saw-mill Company write, May 5, 1866: "We have in use Winter's Mill, with Lane's Patent and Emerson's Independent Tooth Saw, and regard them superior to any other in use, and among the greatest improvements of the age."

Pamphlets furnished.

WINTER & CO., No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, SIXTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 181 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, THAT I AM now ready to issue licenses to tax-payers of this District for the year ending May 1, 1867.

M. B. FIELD, Collector.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864. HENRY SMITH, Special Agent, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'" HENRY SMITH, Special Agent, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, colics, &c. HENRY SMITH, Special Agent, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. HENRY SMITH, Special Agent, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

Sold by all Druggists. $1 and $2 per bottle.

NURSERY SWINGS AND BABY-TENDERS, upholstered with Brussels carpet, ropes and hooks complete, to put up in any doorway or piazza; price only $3 75. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

A WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S furnishing, at retail, very cheap, at No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House, Gray's molded collars, 30 cents; fine linen collars, $2 per dozen; elegant dress shirts, $3, (regular price $4.) Other goods in proportion. Call at once.

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THOUGHTS ON PERSONAL RELIGION, BEING A TREATISE ON THE CHRISTIAN LIFE, IN ITS TWO CHIEF ELEMENTS, DEVOTION AND PRACTICE.

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The Agency of the LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited) is prepared to buy and sell Bills of Exchange, to issue Letters of Credit, to advance upon Consignments to the Company, collect and remit Moneys, and to do a general Exchange, Commission and Agency Business.
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OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.
NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:
Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.
Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.
In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August 1866.
Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON. Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.
All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
G. W. STANTON, Jr., BLAKELY WILSON, JOHN ELLIOTT, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE BERGEN OIL AND COAL COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., ROOM No. 69. NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Bergen Oil and Coal Company will be held on TUESDAY, June 26, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, for the election of nine directors for the ensuing year, and for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of the Company from $2,000,000 (two million dollars) to $200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars.
A full attendance is requested, as it requires a two-thirds vote of the stockholders to reduce the capital stock of the Company.
FRANCIS HOWLAND, N. LAWRENCE, J. T. WHITE, JAMES C. McANDREW, R. BURKHALTER, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:
Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)
Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CARBONDALE COAL CO., No. 319 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS, held June 11, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve for the ensuing year:
CHARLES P. BAYARD,
PIERCE BUTLER,
J. WILLIS NEVIUS,
J. M. TOBIN, New-York,
CHARLES M. SCHOTT.
C. S. POTTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.
NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAGENAW VALLEY LAND SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Those holding certificates of stock not transferred on the books to their name are requested to call on or before July 1, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., and transfer the same, as the books will be closed after that date, with a view of making a division of the lands of the Company among its stockholders, according to an act of the Legislature passed at its late session. The property will be divided as represented on the books at that date. By order of the Board. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 43.

THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of June next, at 1 P. M. The attendance of stockholders is particularly requested, as business of the greatest importance will be under consideration.
Transfer books will be closed on the 18th and reopened on the 22d inst. CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 16, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds of Allegheny, that the coupons on said bonds coming due July 1, 1866, will be paid on said day (less the State tax) at the Bank of Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh, in Penn.
D. MACFERRON, Treasurer of Allegheny City.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrips purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE SCRIP wanted by A. WILKINS, Stock, Note and Land Warrant Broker, Detroit, Mich.

$11,000 WANTED ON FIRST BOND AND MORTGAGE, at six per cent., for five years; property worth three times the amount. Address LOAN, Box No. 150 Times Office.

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FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

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ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	106	106½	June, 7-30........	102¼	102⅝
Coupon, '81	110¼	110¾	July, 7-30........	102⅛	102⅝
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	103	103½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅝	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62..	103⅞	104	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112½
5-20 Coupon, '64..	102⅞	103	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅜	111⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65..	102⅞	103	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅜	110⅝
10-40 Registered.	96½	96¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109⅜	109¾
10-40 Coupon.....	96½	96¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106½
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100⅛	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅜	106¾
Gold.............	158½	158⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106¼
August, 7-30.....	102⅛	102⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅜	105¾

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, (Company's Office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20, Third Floor.) NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will remain closed until the 1st July next. G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

$1,000 TO $2,000 WANTED—INTEREST given as security in Circus Company; the party to act as treasurer; salary to be agreed upon. Apply to M. L. PHILLIPS, livery stable, 38 New-Bowery.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 263 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts.
Six per cent. allowed, free from Government tax.
Open daily from 4 to 7 P. M.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
LEVI ADAMS, THEO. A. SHEAK, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC ROSENBOROUGH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE.
Until the completion of their New Banking-house, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av.
Six per cent. interest paid upon all sums from $5 to $5,000, free from Government tax. All moneys deposited on or before the 20th of April, July, October and January, will draw interest from the 1st inst.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
WM. J. BARNES, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 1, draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.
CAPITAL $153,000 00
SURPLUS 136,136 72
ASSETS $289,136 72
The usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. and the Government tax was this day declared, payable July 2, 1866.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, No. 516 Broadway, have declared out of the surplus profits the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. on sums not exceeding $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on larger sums; and have in addition declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for three years prior to 1st July, 1866; two per cent. on similar sums which have so remained for two years prior to same period, and one per cent. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to same period. These dividends are credited or payable to depositors on and after July 16, 1866, and the Institution pays the Government tax. Interest uncalled for is added to the principal. The extra dividend thus apportioned was made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money having been thus left undisturbed has most contributed to the surplus earned.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
June 16, 1866.

BOSTON WATER-POWER COMPANY—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of $5 per share has been declared payable on the 2d day of July next to holders of stock, at the close of business, June 25. New-York shareholders will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. Boston shareholders will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 96 Washington-st., Boston. Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed till July 2, prox. By order of the Directors.
G. W. BRAMAN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 13, 1866.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 18th to the 20th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared payable on and after July 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., to reopen on the 2d July next. By order of the Board.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY, ROOM No. 28, No. 30 BROAD-ST.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. in cash will be paid to the shareholders of this Company, on the 20th of June next. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th till the 20th of June, inclusive. By order of the Trustees.
W. J. PEASE, jr., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, New-York, June 15, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on and after July 2. The transfer books will be closed until the 5th July next. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, June 16, 1866.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend on the capital stock of this Company of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership existing under the firm name of JOHN DEGRAW & RIKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said firm must be presented at their office, Nos. 79 and 81 Cliff-st., and all persons indebted to them are requested to make payment without delay at the same place.
JOHN DEGRAW, ABRAHAM T. RIKER.
Dated New-York, June 16, 1866.
The undersigned will continue the business on his own account at the same place.
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

THE FIRM OF WORTH, WHITE & KEEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. W. WORTH, LOOMIS L. WHITE, H. B. KEEN.
The business will be continued by F. W. WORTH and LOOMIS L. WHITE, under the name of WORTH & WHITE, No. 47 Wall-st.

ASTROLOGY.

PROF. NELSON, THE ASTROLOGER, has removed to No. 168 35th-st., corner of 7th-av.; can be consulted on all affairs of life. Ladies, 50 cents; gents, 75 cents.

MME. DECOLAM, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT.—Consultations from 9 till 9. Past, Present and Future foretold. The doubtful invited. No. 49 East 28th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future, No. 42 Stanton-st. first floor, Room 6. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At their salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square,
By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF MOBILE COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amery, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the salesroom of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover-st. and Delaware-av., Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of quartermaster's stores, consisting in part as follows:
120 CORDS OAK AND PINE WOOD,
1 and 2-horse ambulances, benches, fire-boards, wheelbarrows, stove boxes, water buckets, boards, Venetian blinds, brackets, crowbars, brushes (assorted,) basins for stools, chairs, closets, cylinders, cauldrons, canteens, tin cups, chimney crocks, oil cans, carboys, chests, cocks (assorted,) soil containers, 1-horse carts, clamps (assorted,) drawers, dressers, doors, stove-pipe dampers, desks, stove-pipe elbows, felting, files (assorted,) grates, wagon and ambulance harness, screw-drivers, coal hods, cases of pigeon holes, gum hose, hoes assorted, hammers assorted, scrap iron, boiler iron, galvanized iron, wrought iron, door knobs, putty knives, ladders, litters, locks assorted, levers, coffee-mills, pincers assorted, glue-pots, stove-pipe, paint-pots, hose reels, stove-pipe rests, clothes racks, rasps (assorted,) rakes (assorted,) wagon and riding saddles, heating stoves, stools, shelves, scrapers, bed rests, coal screens, cooking stoves, sinks, supports, screws, shovels (assorted,) spades, sledges, shutters, stands, tables, table tops, trucks, bath tubs, tongs (assorted,) valves (assorted,) army and express wagons, sash weights, trestles, brooms (assorted,) shoeing boxes, iron bars, barrels, wrenches (assorted,) axes, horse blankets, ice boxes, metallic lifeboats, copper bits, basins, grain sacks, boilers (assorted,) riding bridles, hose couplings, gas burners, curry combs, halter chains, wagon covers, drums, water casks, iron safes, handcuffs, horse cards, forks (assorted,) portable forges, furnaces, gauges (assorted,) rope halters, fire hose, leather hose, hatchets, lumber, mallets, measures, camp kettles, lanterns, lath, picks and handles, pans (assorted,) gangway planks, punches (assorted,) pokers, galvanized pipe, steam pipe, pumps (assorted,) lightning rod points, copying press, iron plates, lead pipe, rope, office stores, iron railing, spoons (assorted,) grind-stones, horse-shoes, stocks and dies, sockets, caulking tools, tanks, dumb waiters, zinc, knives and forks, ochre, gas pendants, forges, plow and bits, gas fixtures and a large lot of miscellaneous stores.
For full particulars as regards quantity, &c., see catalogues, which may be had on application at this office. Sale will be continued from day to day until all the stores are sold. Sales will be made in quantities to suit purchasers.
Terms cash in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assist. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN, Brevet Major and Assist. Quartermaster.

SALE OF VESSELS.
The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.
This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated JUNE 5, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.
Dated June 13, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 31 East 38th-st., all the superb furniture, carpets, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of one elegant carved rosewood grand piano, 7½ octave; rosewood parlor suites, in crimson satin; carved oak and ebony library furniture, carved black walnut extension table, dining room suite, elegant carved rosewood and black walnut French bedsteads, patent spring beds, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, marble and bronze French clocks, mantel vases, elegant bronzes, rosewood, ebony and ormolu cabinets; lace curtains and window shades, marble top centre and side tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, &c. Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM TUG.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the United States steam-tug *Monitor*, tonnage, 134 6-95 tons; length, 80 5-10 feet; breadth, 18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.
The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, where she can be examined.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT BRONZES, CLOCKS, FRENCH VASES, &c.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 60 Liberty-st., a superb assortment.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, June 19, at the private stable No. 11 East 18th-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M.,
VERY VALUABLE CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c.—The private establishment of a gentleman who leaves in a few days for Europe; carriages are all of the most elegant description, made expressly for the present owner, but little used, and in fine order, consisting of
An elegant LANDAU, built by BREWSTER.
An elegant CHARIOT COUPE, built by BREWSTER.
An elegant ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, by WOOD BROS.
An elegant PARK PHAETON, by WOOD BROS.
An elegant PONY BASKET PHAETON, by WOOD BROS.
All these Carriages are equal in style to anything in this City.
Also, a very valuable GRAY PONY, 6 years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way; a most choice and valuable animal: the owner would not part with it under any circumstances except for the above reason.
Also, two sets DOUBLE HARNESS, made by WOOD & GIBSON, to order; can be used four-in-hand, or for the Carriage or Phaeton; it is silver mounted, and of the most fashionable description.
Also, elegant BEAR SKINS, white and black Robes, Lap Robes, &c., the most expensive kind, including Blankets, Sheets, &c.
Sale without any reserve, to the highest bidder.
Also, a large handsome DOUBLE SLEIGH. A set of Double Plain Black HARNESS.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS for sale at auction, on 58th and 59th sts. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
59TH-ST.—Three lots, south side, 250 feet 11 inches east of Broadway, each 25x100.5.
58TH-ST.—One lot, north side, directly in the rear of the above, 25x100.5. The above are only a few feet from the proposed grand entrance.
For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EAST 14TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
EAST 14TH-ST.—The first-class four-story high-stoop house and lot, No. 178 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.; house is 22.6x60; in perfect order throughout; water works are all new and is newly painted throughout; a first-class house in every respect; lot 22.6x103.3. For permits and particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer, office No. 170 Chatham-square.
SELLS ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10:30, the tools, stock and fixtures of the machine-shop, No. 344 West 24th-st., third floor, consisting of engine lathes, wood and hand lathes, press drills, planners, milling machine, circular saws, and all other tools, &c.
J. W. SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS fronting on Central Park, by order of the executors of the estate of Jane Penfield. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 15 lots on 8th-av., between 83d and 84th sts., 8 lots in rear of avenue lots. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, WILL SELL by auction on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 10½ o'clock at our salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE, including about 350 to 400 packages, freight, parcels, trunks, &c., by order of the Westcott Express Company.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Barclay-street, in lots to suit dealers, a general assortment of all kinds of white granite and common crockery, table glass ware, fancy china ware, &c., &c., sold without reserve and goods well packed for shipping.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
2,586 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
608 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Flying Cloud*, from Messina.

W. H. DISBROW, Auctioneer.
HORSES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, buggies, depot wagons, coupe rockaways, new and second-hand; also harness, side saddles, gent's saddles, bridles, &c., for sale at auction THIS DAY, at 1 P. M., by W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK and Farming Utensils at LEWIS G. MORRIS will not take place on the 21st inst., as advertised, the farm not having been sold.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VIGELIUS & SEYMOUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

LEAF TOBACCO,

Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st.

Leaf tobacco received on consignment.

DRY GOODS.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY, between 8th and 9th sts.,
Having assorted the various departments previous to stock-taking, the following choice goods will be open for sale and inspection, on MONDAY, June 18.
300 pieces plain Poplin Alpacas, in all the newest shades.
200 pieces plain-colored ¾ Barege Grenadines, all the new shades.
French printed Cambrics, Lawns and Organdies, latest Paris designs.
The largest and best assortment of French and English Grenadine Bareges ever offered this season, consisting of silk, broche, white and colored grounds, stripes, checks and self-colored in endless variety.
TWO CASES OF CHENE OXONIANS, JUST RECEIVED. LAST IMPORTATION.
INDIA FOULARDS AT A REDUCTION.
Camels' Hair Cloth, for Summer Suits, reduced.
PLAIN CHENE GOATS' HAIR.
POPLIN DE LYONS.
SILK PONGEE, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
DARK STRIPED SILKS.
LIGHT STRIPED SILKS.
GROS GRAINS ITALIAN AND BONNET SILKS.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS.
MOURNING GOODS, WHITE GOODS.
Mantilla Basquines and Llama Points, at reduced prices.
SMILLIE & CO., No. 763 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO. ANGELE KID GLOVES. No. 763 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO. ANGELE OR SEAMLESS GLOVES. No. 763 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO. RIDING GLOVES. No. 763 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO. COLORED SUMMER LISLE-THREAD GLOVES. No. 763 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO. FANCY GLOVES FOR OPERA, EVENING AND PROMENADE, No. 763 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

PLAIN, COLORED, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS.
Organdies, Grenadines, Mozambiques, Percales, Jaconets, Poplins, Alpacas, Challies, Mohairs, Delaines, Prints, Printed Linens and fashionable
DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING,
in every variety, at retail, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS!
RICH PARIS CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT DESIGNS, at a great
REDUCTION FROM COST!
Also, our entire stock of new and elegant CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, &c., manufactured expressly for our retail sales, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, Breakfast Robes and Caps, Robes de Chambre, Waists, Chamises, Corsets, Corset Covers, Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Children's and Infants' Wardrobes, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (cor. Grand-st.)
Nos. 265 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, BROCATELS, Reps, Damasks, Chaine Laines, Plushes, Chintzes, Cornices, Bands, Tassels, and Upholstery Goods and Fixtures of every kind; Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
given to the furnishing and fitting up of houses, steamboats and hotels.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (cor. Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT SHAPE MISSES' CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

OUR PREPARATIONS TO EXTEND OUR STORE INTO FOURTEENTH-ST. COMPEL US TO REDUCE OUR PRESENT STOCK TO THE LOWEST POSSIBLE AMOUNT.
WE NOW OFFER OUR LARGE STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, LACE GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH FANS, PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
Furnishing Goods, Bradley's Duplex Skirts, Corsets, Ladies' Underwear, Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lace Mitts, Gloves, &c.,
LLAMA AND PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, all QUALITIES and PRICES,
Breakfast Shawls,
SARATOGA, NEWPORT, LONG BRANCH AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SHAWLS,
Dinner and Evening Shawls,
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Kid Gloves,
Best quality;
Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., and every article in our stock, at astonishingly low prices for the next thirty days.

R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.

WINDOW SHADES,
FOR
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS,
PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS
JUST RECEIVED.
BROCHE GRENADINES, ELEGANT ORGANDY ROBES, ORGANDIES and JACONETS, by the yard.
Extra quality
TRAVELING DRESS MATERIALS,
Suitable for suits.
To accommodate the public, arrangements have been made
TO MAKE UP
TRAVELING SUITS AT
SHORT NOTICE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
New Ribbons, every width, color and shade.
New Silks, Crapes and other materials for bonnets.
Real Laces, Guipured, Point, Cluny, Thread, Malines, &c., cheap.
New shades in Bonnet Velvets.
Bargains in Embroideries, Edgings and Insertings.
Large lot of Linen Sets, half price.
We have Ladies' Kid Gloves at 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 50 the pair.
Large variety of Silk, Lisle, Thread and other Gloves.
Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs 20c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 44c. and 50c., great bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
New French Flowers and Turban Feathers.
Novelties in Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments, Buttons, Gimps, Velvets, &c., unusual variety.
Also, full line of Parasols, under regular prices.
Fans, Fans, cheap.
Endless variety in Yankee Notions.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Straw Bonnets, Bloomers, Hats and Caps, every shape, quality, size and braid. Prices do n! down!!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 477 BROADWAY,
Have made a general reduction in prices of
FINE LACES, PARIS EMBROIDERIES, BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS, BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
We also announce that we offer
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO LADIES
who may be in want of
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, MORNING ROBES, UNDER GARMENTS, INFANTS' WARDROBES, CHILDREN'S OUTFITS, MARSEILLES CLOAKS, BOYS' CLOTH AND MARSEILLES SUITS, INFANTS' CAPS, &c.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM RECENT AUCTIONS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
BLACK SILKS, SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS.
6-4 DELAINES AND TAMISE CLOTHS.
3-4, 6-4 and 8-4 GRENADINES and IRON BAREGES.
8-4 SPANISH AND BUSHIRE CRAPES.
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
QUEEN'S CLOTH AND SUMMER CLOTH, &c., $5 per dress.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS $1 PER YARD, worth $1 50.
CHECKS, STRIPED, SILVER AND IRON GRAY GOODS for TRAVELING.
BLACK ALPACAS, ALL GRADES, DECIDED BARGAINS.
STRIPED AND FIGURED MOZAMBIQUES, 31c. per yard.
COLORADO and CRAPE CLOTH, two yards wide.
THIBET AND SUMMER SHAWLS, UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
A CHOICE SELECTION of BONNETS and MANTILLAS, at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
THE LARGEST
AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GAYNOR,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
No. 765 Broadway.
Between 8th and 9th sts.

NEW FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

ELEGANT SHAPE SKIRTS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
At Mrs. GAYNOR'S, (new store.)
Elegant styles, 25 per cent. less than former prices for the balance of this month.
Mrs. GAYNOR, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Our new WHOLESALE ROOMS will be ready for business to-day.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THE ENTIRE stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS now in store will be sold, REGARDLESS OF COST, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.
Also, on account of removal, the entire FIXTURES, consisting of SHOWCASES, SHELVING, COUNTERS and DRAWERS. Must be sold by the 1st of July.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 14th of July proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery, at the Navy-yard, New-York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.
Printed schedules giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy-yard, New-York, where samples may be seen.
No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, as stated on the schedule, with the amounts properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.
The Managers of the National Asylum for Discharged Volunteer Soldiers, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums, by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the Loyal States, contain at least two hundred acres of land, and be in a healthy location and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the Managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.
Plans, specifications and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.
Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first-named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds, and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.
BENJ. F. BUTLER, President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.
Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this for three weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, the 28th day of June, 1866, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes, viz:
1,300 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.
5,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
42 tons of branch pipes and other special castings.
Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bid must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water-Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.
The amount of security required will be ten thousand dollars.
Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the streets following, to wit:
CEDAR-STREET—From Pearl-street to North River.
SECOND-STREET—From Avenue D to the Bowery.
CHARLES-STREET—From Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue.
FORTY-NINTH-STREET—From Sixth to Eighth avenue.
THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth-avenue to Broadway.
WORTH-STREET—From Broadway to Baxter-street.
And TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTISTS.—THE PRACTICE, FURNITURE and fixtures of a long-established Dental office for sale on Staten Island. Price only $500. Address
DENTAL ADVERTISER,
No. 57 High-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW STORE AND FRESH stock of goods, at a point where there is no competition and a trade of $12,000 to $15,000 per year, and increasing; this store was started by a manufacturing company to accommodate their employes, and to one acquainted with the business offers an excellent opportunity for an increasingly profitable business; will be sold at the market value of the stock on hand. Address A. M. BYRON, Box No. 49 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

A PARTY HAVING INVENTED AND patented an amalgamator for gold and silver, but which has been tested and proved a success in every way, is desirous of disposing of one-half interest, with the view of bringing it to the notice of owners of mines. Address Post-office Box No. 3,568.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH SOME means to take an interest in an iron foundry as partner. To one who can influence a trade there is a fine opportunity; every facility for doing a large business; reference given and required. Address W. THOMPSON, Box No. 173 Times Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING A SMALL wholesale business, 8 years established, would like to connect it with some house in fancy goods, tailors' trimmings, or leather-finding trade, with a view to mutual advantage. Address C. F., Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED—IN THE HARDWARE TRADE, A thorough young man with a few thousand dollars; also, a boy who is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 175 Times Office.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A CHAMPAGNE manufacturing business; the oldest, best known and best appointed. Address CHAMPAGNE, Box No. 3,782 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a nice candy-store with ice-cream saloon, will be sold cheap if applied for soon, as the owner is going to Europe. Inquire at No. 237 4th-av., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG man, who can come well recommended, with $1,000 can fill the vacancy of a retiring partner. Address, for one week, G. G., Box No. 108 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPital of $15,000 in an extensive strictly cash manufacturing business, paying well. For particulars address, real name, INTEREST, Box No. 124 Times Office.

THE AMERICAN AGENT FOR A VALUable patent being lately deceased, his executor wishes to dispose of the agency for this country. Apply at Room No. 27, No. 39 Park-row.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY.—The attention of the trade is called to our large assortment of children's carriages, now ready for delivery.
D. T. WASHBURN,
Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

FILE OF EIGHT YEARS' NEW-YORK *Herald* and *New-York Times*. Any odd numbers. For sale. JAMES E. WALKER, 114 Fulton-st., 6th story.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability, who has taken entire charge of a gentleman's house and instructed his daughter, desires to change her position; is competent to instruct in the English branches, vocal and instrumental music; would act as housekeeper, or assistant, in a private family or small boarding-house; understands millinery, dress and cloak making; also, successful in making cake, pies, jellies, &c.; would not object to leave the City. Address MERIT, Box No. 184 Times Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, or to take charge of a house in the absence of a family; understands all kinds of baking. Can be seen at her employers, No. 6 Madison-square, East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American Protestant woman as infant's nurse or grown children; can do family sewing; has good reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 145 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to a go short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.; first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook, to assist with the washing or to do the work of a small family. Call at No. 150 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; a good baker; will do the work of a small family; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady; is willing to travel; not sea sick. Call at or address, for four days, No. 104 West 32d-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant young woman, as waitress or nurse; no objection to the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Call at No. 30 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as nurse; no objection to the country or to travel. Address or call at No. 445 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts., in the millinery store, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as good cook; is a good baker; will assist in washing; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and nurse or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 69 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; six years in her last place.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, COMpetent as first-class housekeeper, a situation as such in a hotel. Address Mrs. MORGAN, No. 1,199 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at her present employer's, No. 6 Madison-square, East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress; understands dressmaking; wishes to go in the country. Call at No. 115 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as laundress, or to do general housework, where she could take a child with her; good City reference. Can be seen at 3 West 30th-st.; wages no object.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH girl, as nurse; good references given. Call for two days at No. 1,369 Broadway, one door from 36th-st., over the harness-store; no objection to go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl as nurse and chambermaid, or child's nurse; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference; is advertising from her present City place. Call at No. 138 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to do chamberwork, and assist in washing and ironing if required. Call, for two days, at No. 198 East 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND seamstress; best of City reference; are advertising from their present places. Call for two days at No. 138 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress and will assist in chamberwork; best of City reference for four years. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUATION as competent waitress in a private family. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 15 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO FIND SITUAtions for two good servants—a cook and a chambermaid. Apply at No. 58 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do fine washing; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 400 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A house to take care of for the Summer; good City reference. Address M. C., Station G.

SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES a situation as dressmaker and seamstress, or go as lady's maid; best of reference. Call at No. 63 Irving-place. Permanent place desired.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV.; private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., supplied with excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, nurses, chambermaids, laundresses, young girls for housework, &c.; City or country.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

A PROFESSED COOK IN ALL ITS branches, such as soups, meats, poultry, game in all styles, boning, &c., pastry, creams, ices, jellies, &c.; also a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; would go to the country with a private family for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, steady, industrious man as coachman or gardener; he is an experienced groom and careful driver, thoroughly understands his business in its various branches; is willing to make himself useful; the best of City reference. Address N., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET, BUTLER or coachman, by a young man who has served in the above capacities in distinguished families in Europe; bears the highest testimonials, and fully understands his business in every particular, inside or outside; is a Protestant. Apply at 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A HIGHLY REspectable married couple, with undoubted references for competency, honesty and sobriety; the man as coachman, groom and family gardener, the wife as housemaid; will go any distance in the country; wages moderate. Apply to Mr. MANNING, 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER AND FARMER, who is thoroughly capable in every department, a situation; will be found valuable on a gentleman's place in the country, combining long, practical knowledge with economy and industry; married, without children; good reference. Address A. B. D., Box 195 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, and will milk cows if required, and make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address L. R., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; is very obliging; can assist in waiting on table if required. Address, for two days, M. G., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable man, who can give the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No. 809 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., Mr. Reed's seed-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL farmer, by a man lately landed; has a thorough knowledge of draining, reclaiming, &c.; understands the care of horses, cattle &c. Call or address FARMER, for one week, at Mr. Bradley's, No. 223 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman or porter; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and is a good careful driver; good reference. Can be seen with present employer, No. 349 West 23d-st. Call or address P. F.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN with five years' reference from last employer, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business and will work for moderate wages. Call or address PETER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN A situation as waiter; thoroughly understands his business; can be seen at his present employer's for one week. Apply between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 6 Madison-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation as coachman in a private family; best of City and country references given. Call or address J. M., in Mr. R. Campbell's harness-store, No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young single man, as coachman and groom in a private family, City or country, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class reference. Call at Mr. McNicol's stable, No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GERMAN MAN and wife; the man can tend to horses, garden and farm work, and the woman to do the general housework. Apply to No. 4 Varick, corner Franklin-st., near West Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man in a private family; has ten years' experience in this City; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can give the best of reference as to capacity. Address H. E., Box 119 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a settled single man, who has lived with some of the best families in the City; is willing to make himself useful in every way. Address F. F., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; best of references given as to capacity. Call, or address No. 455 Broome-st., in gas and steam-fitting shop, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man of long experience; the best of City reference. Address J. C., Station G, No. 530 6th-av., or stable, No. 47 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; can come highly recommended; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at 28 East 19th, feed-store. R. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom, or groom and coachman; is 23 years of age, with three years' reference from last employer. Call or address T. C., No. 16 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of saddle horses; is willing to make himself useful; best of reference. Address J. G., Station E.

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, who speaks five different languages, employment as interpreter, or as foreman in a livery stable; best references given. Address G. P., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to learn a trade or some light business. Call at or address 149 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. Has good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN; sober and willing; City or country; good reference. Address WILLING, Box No. 196 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man as coachman with a private family; has two years' reference from his last employer; would like to go to the country if required. Address J. S., Box No. 207 Times Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Address C. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW AGENTS, IN CITIES OUT of New-York, to canvass for the splendid engraving of HICKS' picture of AMERICAN AUTHORS. Agents now make over $100 a week. Apply after 10 A. M. at Room No. 5, No. 7 Beekman-st., or address Box No. 370 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.
5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.
Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago.

WANTED.
$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO., Winchendon, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS STATES, Counties and Towns for an important book, WORSHIP IN THE SCHOOL, FAMILY AND SOCIAL CIRCLE. Those at work are making quick sales and handsome profits.
For Circulars giving particulars, terms of agency, &c., address SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO., Publishers, No. 430 Broome-st., New-York, or Rev. W. T. WYLIE, No. 54 North 6th-st., Philadelphia.
MINISTERS disabled from pulpit service, PASTORS whose salary is inadequate for support, STUDENTS who wish healthful and remunerative employment for vacations, and ACCREDITED BOOK AGENTS, will find this valuable work in demand.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FIRST-CLASS cook, one that can do the washing and ironing for a small family of four adults and one child; must be a Protestant, and come well recommended; (to go a short distance in the country, on Long Island.) Apply at No. 15 Broadway, down stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, TO travel and solicit orders for hoop skirts; none need apply unless fully acquainted with the trade, and with selling by sample. Address, with references, including last employer, and stating salary expected, (for one week,) W. E. BURLOCK & CO., Birmingham, Conn.

SALESMAN WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS salesman, having an established trade on fine dress shirts, and being used to traveling with samples, may make a liberal arrangement by addressing (with not less than three references, including last employer,) for one week, BURLOCK MANUFACTURING CO. Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT RICHMOND, Va., a man thoroughly versed in the manufacture of Poudret, to whom a liberal salary will be given, or an interest in the business, as may be desired. Address H. S. MERRILL & CO., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, No. 1,400 Franklin-st., Richmond, Va.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GOING INTO THE country is desirous of finding a gentleman and his wife, without children, to take charge of his house during his absence; the house is first-class, and in a most desirable location; the best of reference required. Address M., immediately, Box No. 152 Times Office.

BOY WANTED.—A LAD OF 15 OR 16 YEARS OF age is wanted in the office of a wholesale hardware-store; he must write a good hand, be accurate at figures, and reside with his parents. Address B. L. & CO. Box No. 203 Times Office.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED.—Local agents and solicitors wanted: very liberal arrangements will be made with competent and reliable parties. Address, with references, INSURANCE, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD FOR THE office in a wholesale dry goods house. One living with his parents may address, stating all particulars, H., Box No. 2,095 Post-office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class wood-workmen, in a car-factory, near this City. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, COLORED preferred. Call at No. 132 West 14th-st., after 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, WHO UNDERstands hairdressing and fine sewing. Apply before 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 32 Union-square, (east.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOLLOWING PREAMBLE AND resolutions were adopted by the Master Masons' Association, June 15, 1866:
Whereas, The Committee appointed by the Master Masons' Association of the City of New-York, having had a conference with the Association of Bricklayers on Tuesday evening, June 14, 1866, and endeavored to convince them of the impropriety of quitting work at 4 P. M. on Saturdays, and having in all kindness and comity explained to said Association the injustice of such a measure; and said body having, through a Committee, appointed with power, unanimously decided not to compromise with the master masons by quitting at 5 P. M., instead of 4 P. M.; and
Whereas, We consider the action of said Association to be injudicious, and recognizing in said action a determination not to compromise, and a purpose on the part of labor to array itself against capital; therefore, be it
Resolved, That we, the master masons of the City of New-York, adhere to our former resolution, to employ no men except such as will comply with the compromise we have proposed; and be it further
Resolved, That hereafter nine hours shall constitute a day's work on Saturday.

Wm. Laimbeer & Son,	E. Stratton,
G. A. & J. T. Conover,	E. S. Vaughn,
John Demarest,	P. Masterton,
Blackidger & Banta,	S. Combs,
N. Titus,	D. & E. Herbert,
G. F. Coddington,	Jos. Shafer,
B. Laforge,	Freeman Bloodgood,
J. Laimbeer,	J. J. Tucker,
Abm. Odell,	Jos. Smith,
M. Ghegan,	Peter Vanderbilt,
A. J. Felter,	J. H. Masterton,
J. Stewart,	P. T. O'Brien,
R. Fincke,	F. Heine,
John J. Felter,	Francis Guinon,
M. Ryan,	Owen Moran,
Mathyers Bloodgood,	O. M. Rodgers & Son,
Wm. Willington,	Raybold & To-tervein,
John Mullins,	G. T. Dolinger,
Henry Laforge,	Ed. Harlow,
Allen & Sinclair,	John Lane,
Con De Baun,	Samuel Cochran,
George Herdtfelder,	Milton Roof,
C. Eberspacher,	Jos. Thompson,
A. M. Ross,	Fuller & Cooley,
Jas. Bogert,	Anthony Sheafer,
Marc Eidetze,	Jas. Hamel,
Wm. Owens,	Lewis Zaun,
J. & W. Shute,	Frank Lyons,
Volk & Niblo,	Thompson & Mickens,
D. H. Jones,	John J. Devoe,
W. Andrews,	E. W. Gardner,
R. C. McLain & Son,	J. & J. Webber,
A. Kennedy.	John Kranst.

Whereas, A card appearing in the *Sun* paper of June 18, signed by James Webb, boss mason, and said card in most emphatic terms denying any connection or affiliation with the Master Masons' Association as opposed to the eight-hour strike, we deem it our duty, in terms still more emphatic, to assert that Mr. Webb's name was used with his full consent and approbation; at one of the meetings he answered to his name at roll-call, and authorized the publication of his name. The master masons wish to stand before the public without reproach, and pursue this decided course to vindicate themselves against any apparent unfairness or collusion.
We also wish to state that the name of Amos N. Titus, appearing in the Sunday *Herald*, June 17, as being in favor of the eight-hour movement, is wholly unauthorized by him; and the names of P. O'Brien and Mr. Mullen, if intended for Peter T. O'Brien and J. Mullins, the publication of their names is unauthorized by them.

NOTICE TO OWNERS AND MASTER MASONS.
At a meeting of the master masons of the City of New-York, held June 18, 1866, at the Exchange Rooms, No. 51 Liberty-st., it was resolved that we adhere to our action of the 26th of May in declaring the time for our men to leave work on Saturdays at 5 o'clock instead of 6 o'clock, and that we will not pay men for a full day who may leave work at 4 o'clock P. M.

TO THE BOSS MASONS OF NEW-YORK: You are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the Boss Masons to be held at the Exchange Rooms, No. 51 Liberty-st., on FRIDAY, June 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Business of importance will be presented for consideration and action. JAS. BOGERT, Chairman.
D. HERBERT, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Master-Masons held at the Exchange Rooms, No. 51 Liberty-st., on Monday, June 18, it was
Resolved, That we protect all men in our employ.
D. HERBERT, Sec. JAS. BOGERT, Chairman.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.
The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an
AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY,
and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c.
Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York *Times* Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 29 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. Bell, Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway.
Address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO., No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

ATTENTION, OIL, LIQUOR AND DRUG MERCHANTS.
From $25 to $100 per annum can be saved by using Wilson's Inimitable Combined Graduated Measure Funnel and Faucet. For simplicity, durability and economy it cannot be equaled. Every one warranted perfect. Call and see it operate at R. T. Edwards' store, Nos. 135 and 137 William-st. A. G. WILSON, Patentee.

PENSIONS.
A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...28th June.
MISSISSIPPI W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICK, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....19th July.
Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 25; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $92 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $152 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Sailing at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,456	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,708	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,706	Curtine.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,195	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,700	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River as follows:
LOUISIANA.....WEDNESDAY, June 20
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, June 23
THE QUEEN.....SATURDAY, June 30
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state rooms, all opening directly into the saloon, the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $38 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Cabin passage by Wednesday's steamers, $90.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....June 30
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....July 7
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....July 14
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....100 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE.....GUESNEL.....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second cabin.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 47 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY LADDEN.....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$85 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Clyde ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.
CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, June 30
ERIN HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, July 14
.....SATURDAY, July 28
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37. For Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabin, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices: FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
SALTA.....WEDNESDAY, June 20.
PALMYRA.....WEDNESDAY, June 27.
TARIFA.....WEDNESDAY, July 4.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.
The new side-wheel ocean steamer,
RAPIDAN,
Capt. W. B. EATON,
Will sail on FRIDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Freight taken at favorable rates. Passage, including state room and meals, $15.
This line offers peculiar inducements to shippers and pleasure-seekers, who can thus go to the heart of the sporting regions amid the magnificent scenery of the St. John River.
This line will be regular, and an additional ship will be put on so as to sail weekly from each place. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Returning, leaves St. John FRIDAY, July 6.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage.....$20
The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
PIONEER LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Cabin passage.....$15.
Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.
The first-class steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 23.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, June 23, punctually, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
The fast-sailing steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 58 West-st., corner of Cedar.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAIL, will leave Pier No. 8, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 23d, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 55 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA,
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICA STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA NICARAGUA,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch, on the 20th of June, the steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with passengers and freight, giving through bills of lading by connecting steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO JULY 13.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on THURSDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 34 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
From Pier No. 4 North River.
The West India Mail Steamship Company will dispatch from the above pier, the elegant and well-known sidewheel steamships, for Havana direct:
EAGLE, GREEN, Commander, June 20.
COLUMBIA, BARTON, Commander, June 27.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, July 4.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE.
JAMAICA,
GOVERNMENT SEC. OFFICE, }
JAMAICA, June 6, 1866. }
It is hereby notified, for general information, that all vessels entering the port of Kingston, or any other port in the Island of Jamaica, are required to bring with them bills of health countersigned by Her Majesty's Consul at New-York.
By command of His Excellency the Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica.
(Signed) EDWARD JORDAN,
Gov. Sec.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 269 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 24th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.
Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A—SPLENDID CARRIAGE HORSES from Western New-York, an elegant team of bays, 16½ hands; a gray coupe horse, 16½ hands, the finest in the State; also a light phaeton, in first-rate order. No. 90 West 41st-st.

A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF HORSES is desirous of getting a situation for his coachman; is honest and a careful driver. Call or address his present employer, C. B. ROGERS, No. 260 5th-ave., corner 30th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES, SOUND AND kind, a new phaeton, a set of harness, a splendid turnout complete; must be sold, as the owner is going to Europe. Can be seen at the stable, No. 62 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A LARGE assortment of first-class work at very low prices; full and half-top phaetons, cabriolets, open and close rockaways, fine buggies; depot, jagger and express wagons.
ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., cheap for cash at TAYLOR & HICKS', No. 59 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, is the patients and the Medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

N. B. GRIFFIN'S, NO. 358 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's; the largest and cheapest Dental Establishment in the world; fresh gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 87a Broadway, corner 18th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. H. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE.
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above ports, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.
On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 36 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. MOCRADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday,	17, 7 A.M.	Sunday,	17, 11½ A.M.
Monday,	18, 7½ A.M.	Monday,	18, 11½ A.M.
Tuesday,	19, 8 A.M.	Tue-day,	19, 12 M.
Wednesday,	20, 9 A.M.	Wednesday,	20, 12½ P.M.
Thursday,	21, 10 A.M.	Thursday,	21, 1½ P.M.
Friday,	22, 10½ A.M.	Friday,	22, 3 P.M.
Saturday,	23, 11 A.M.	Saturday,	23, 5 P.M.
Sunday,	24, 11 A.M.	Sunday,	24, 4 P.M.
Monday,	25, 2 A.M.	Monday,	25, 6 A.M.
Monday,	25, 3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	26, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday,	26, 5 P.M.	Wednesday,	27, 6½ A.M.
Wednesday,	27, 3½ P.M.	Thursday,	28, 6½ A.M.
Thursday,	28, 3½ P.M.	Friday,	29, 7 A.M.
Friday,	29, 4 P.M.	Saturday,	30, 7½ A.M.
Saturday,	30, 4½ P.M.		

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 16, at	10½ A. M.	Friday, 15, at	10 A. M.
Sunday, 17, at	8 A. M.	Saturday, 16, at	2½ P. M.
Monday, 18, at	8 A. M.	Sunday, 17, at	11½ A. M.
Tuesday, 19, at	9 A. M.	Monday, 18, at	12 M.
Wednesday, 20, at	9½ A. M.	Tuesday, 19, at	12½ P. M.
Thursday, 21, at	10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 20, at	1 P. M.
Friday, 22, at	11 A. M.	Thursday, 21, at	2 P. M.
Saturday, 23, at	3½ P. M.	Friday, 22, at	2½ P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VISBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents. West Point, Cozzens', Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9½, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3:35, 34th-st at 3:45 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 218 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 16 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 4 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Hoboken.)—10, 1, 4.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express,) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the mountains (*via* stage from Wells River) and Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 11 P. M., and Montreal, through without stop, at 9:30 A. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield.
On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st. at 3 or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 28, East River, at 5 P. M., lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (*via* stage from Littleton,) Newport (Lake Memphremagog) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars see Appleton's Railway Guide.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car through to Montreal, excepting the Sunday express from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
NEW Day and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.
N.B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
9:30 A. M.—Way Train, to Port Jervis.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. C. BARNES, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
6:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday night to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD!—STOLEN—CERTIFICATES No. "272," in name of Goodyear Bros. & Durand, and No. "529," in name of W. L. Jenkins, Jr.—one hundred shares each—preferred stock of the "Mariposa Mining Company." All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped.
J. M. SEIGFRIED,
Office, Waite, Morris & Co., No. 29 Wall-st.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 17, a black-and-tan DOG TERRIER, from house No. 12 Livingston-place; answers to name of "Frisky." The above reward will be given to any one returning him to No. 112 Pearl-st.
HENRY DRAPER.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $2 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery. Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauricean guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

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WEST POINT.

Closing Proceedings of the Class of 1866.

Cadets Mercur, Adams, Davis, Green and Weeden at the Head of the List.

Official Record in Each Department of the Entire Class.

The Last Parade—The Final Ceremonies—The Order of Relief.

THE FAREWELL HOP.

Honors to Lieut.-Gen. Scott—Card of the Vice-President and Speaker of the House.

Roe's Hotel, West Point,
Monday, June 18, 1866.

This has been an important day at the post of West Point, also one of the most disagreeable that the clerk of the weather has chronicled in many a year. It opened with a reminiscence of the parable in the Gospel, where the rain descended and the wind blew and beat upon the house, and the post and the grounds, until it really seemed as if the house would be blown away, the post driven into the bowels of the earth, and the grounds washed into the very Hudson.

Class day is always memorable: to the graduates, because they are free from Cullumic superintendence; to the second-class men, because they step into the old gaiters of their departed friends; to the third-class men, because they can bully and hetchel and bother and gag and kick and fight and scare and bedevil the incoming "plebe;" to the "plebes," because they enter, with fear and trembling, and their little fingers along the seam of their trousers, upon the awful dignity and duty of cadet life; to proud papas and loving mamas, because their Tommy, Dicky or Harry has done his little devoir, or proposes to; to quantities of dear sweetheart, who know the aforementioned Tommy, Dicky and Harry, and like to steal his buttons, because it is "so nice to have an acquaintance at the Point, you know, you know, you know;" and, I regret to add, to the inconsiderate drivers of hacks and smaller vehicles, because they are in great demand, and can charge what they "confounded please" for the use per moment of their very dirty and entirely inadequate vehicular accommodations.

However, the bugle sounded as usual directly under my little "window by the sea," (only it happens to be the river, you see,) at the unpleasant hour of 5 A. M., when in company with all the little boys in gray and buttons, I arose and put myself in extra A No. one order for the duties of the day, which duties until afternoon consisted in looking as well as possible, arranging for the evening hop, getting rid of old clothing, settling accounts and winding up matters generally. In order that there might be no misapprehension of the sphere of duty in the afternoon, the following

SPECIAL ORDER

was issued and conspicuously posted about the Point:

Headquarters U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., June 18, 1866.

Special Orders No. 74.—I. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the First Class will be marched by the senior member to the entrance of the Superintendent's office, at which time their diplomas will be given to them by the Superintendent.

After turning in all public property in their possession, and concluding a settlement of their accounts with the Treasurer, they will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy, to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, and granted leave of absence until the 30th day of September next.

II. Cadets Churchill, King and Weeden, of the graduating class, are detailed for duty in the Departments of Tactics and Ordnance and Gunnery during the ensuing encampment, and are hereby granted leave of absence from 7 o'clock to-morrow morning until the 5th proximo, on which date they will report in person to the Superintendent.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. CULLUM.
Edward C. Boynton, Captain and Adjutant.

But it is now late at night; the evening sun set gloriously in the golden West; the dark clouds, heavy with restrained showers, have floated heavily away; the harsh wind, piercing with chill and Winterish iciness, has whistled down the valley; the parades are over; the grounds are quiet and the hotels deserted.

The class of '66 has received its diploma, and the Army of the United States is better off by the addition of thirty-nine officers since 7 o'clock this evening.

As I write, sitting in a cozy little room provided by the courtesy of the overcrowded Roe and his festive headsman Paull, the strains of the post band titilate my correspondential ear, indicating the hippity-hoppity performances in which the full-buttoned cadets and their full-frizzled admirers are indulging in the academic hall beyond. The Board of Visitors, happy in the proud consciousness of duty done, are feasting famously in honor of the class, and while they do so, for the information of the public in general and the friends of the cadets in particular, I will give an official *résumé* of

THE EXAMINATION AND ITS RESULTS.

On the 5th of June, in pursuance of the following act of Congress, the Board assembled at this hotel, where Gen. Cullum and his Staff called officially upon and welcomed them:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be authorized to appoint a Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination of the Military Academy, whose duty it shall be to report to the Secretary of War, for the information of Congress, at the commencement of the next succeeding session, the actual state of the discipline, instruction, police, administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the institution; *Provided*, that the whole number of visitors each year shall not exceed the half of the number of the States in the Union; and that they shall be selected alternately from every second State, each member being a *bona fide* resident citizen of the State from which he shall be appointed; that not less than six members shall be taken from among officers actually serving in the militia; and that a second member shall not be taken from any Congressional district, until every other district in the State shall have supplied a member. *Provided further*, That no compensation shall be made to said members, beyond the payment of their expenses for board and lodging while at the Military Academy, and an allowance not to exceed eight cents per mile for traveling by the shortest mail route from their respective homes to the Academy, and back to their homes.

THE NAMES OF THE VISITORS

have been published incorrectly on several occasions, and for the sake of a correct record I send them as furnished at headquarters, as follows:

1. Gen. L. Perrine, (President)............New-Jersey.
2. Rev. John Newman, D. D., (Sec'y.)..Vermont.
3. Hon. B. J. Barbour........................Virginia.
4. Prof. John L. Campbell..................Indiana.
5. Hon. James H. Embry....................Kentucky.
6. Gov. Wm. F. Johnston...................Pennsylvania.
7. R. M. Tindall, M. D.......................Mississippi.
8. Hon. S. J. W. Lucky.......................Tennessee.
9. William S. McCauley, Esq.,..............Delaware.
10. Col. John G. McMynn....................Wisconsin.
11. Col. John A. Martin.......................Kansas.
12. Hon. Wm. Marvin.........................Florida.
13. Brevet-Maj. Anson Mills, U. S. A.....Texas.
14. Hon. J. W. Nesmith.......................Oregon.
15. Joseph N. Ralston, M. D.................Illinois.
16. Josiah Snow, Esq............................Arkansas.
17. Gen. John D. Stevenson..................Missouri.
18. Gov. Thomas G. Turner...................Rhode Island.

The duties of the Board are of a varied and complex nature, as may be seen by reference to the Congressional dictum, and it is a gratifying as well as novel feature of the present examination that a desire to be of service to the country and to the army has been its undoubted animus. The members of the Board came here unheralded and to a great extent unknown. With two or three exceptions they are men of no public note, and so far as I am informed all were entirely unprejudiced for or against the Academy. The examination has demonstrated the wisdom of their selection. They took hold of the examination quietly, but with understanding, and after a steady pull of a fortnight have completed their labors to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

It is needless here to enlarge upon the mathematical accuracy with which the standing of each cadet is demonstrated. To the readers of the Times the *modus operandi* is familiar, and none who know the Superintendent, the officers of his Academic Staff or the members of the Board, will question its fairness. The cadets themselves are satisfied, and that is a good criterion.

THE SPECIAL STANDINGS

are as follows—for the detailed information of which I am under great obligations to the Superintendent, Capt. Boynton, and the clerks at headquarters:

First Class, arranged according to merit, in Engineering.

1. Mercur.	14. Kilbourne.	28. Webster. J. T
2. Wheeler.	15. Butler.	29. Stretch.
3. Adams, H. M.	16. Dunwoody.	30. Orr.
4. Greene.	17. Herr.	31. Payne.
5. Weeden.	18. Wright.	32. King.
6. Quinn.	19. Eastman.	33. Campbell, Q.
7. Lockwood.	20. O'Hara.	34. Fleming.
8. Davis, C. E. L. B.	21. Dixon.	35. Webster, G. O.
	22. Upham.	36. Thompson, J.
9. Merrill.	23. Churchill.	
10. Woodruff.	24. Hills, F. L.	37. Umbstaetter.
11. Smith, C. S.	25. Hills, E. R.	38. Moberley.
12. Soulé.	26. Brown.	39. Neff.
13. Craig.	27. Swift.	

First Class, arranged according to merit, in Ethics.

1. Greene.	15. Butler.	28. Hills, E. R.
2. Adams, H. M.	16. Wright.	29. Moberly.
3. Weeden.	17. King.	30. Swift.
4. Davis, C.E.L.B.	18. Herr.	31. Hills, F. L.
5. O'Hara.	19. Campbell, Q.	32. Brown.
6. Soulé.	20. Dunwoody.	33. Stretch.
7. Woodruff.	21. Upham.	34. Umbstaetter.
8. Quinn.	22. Dixon.	35. Cole.
9. Wheeler.	23. Kilbourne.	36. Fleming.
10. Mercur.	24. Webster, J. T.	37. Thompson, J.C.
11. Smith, C. S.	25. Merrill.	38. Craig.
12. Eastman.	26. Payne.	39. Webster, G. O.
13. Churchill.	27. Orr.	40. Neff.
14. Lockwood.		

First Class, arranged according to merit, in Mineralogy and Geology.

1. Mercur.	15. Dunwoody.	28. Hills, E. R.
2. Quinn.	16. Campbell, Q.	29. Moberley.
3. Woodruff.	17. Dixon.	30. Payne.
4. Adams, H. M.	18. Swift.	31. Craig.
5. Green.	19. Churchill.	32. King.
6. Wheeler.	20. O'Hara.	33. Umbstaetter.
7. Davis, C.E.L.B.	21. Butler.	34. Hills, F. L.
8. Weeden.	22. Eastman.	35. Webster, G. O.
9. Soulé.	23. Kilbourne.	36. Fleming.
10. Lockwood.	24. Merrill.	37. Stretch.
11. Wright.	25. Brown.	38. Cole.
12. Smith, C. S.	26. Orr.	39. Neff.
13. Upham.	27. Webster, J. T.	40. Thompson, J.C.
11. Herr.		

First Class, arranged according to merit, in Spanish.

1. O'Hara.	14. Orr.	28. Webster, J. T.
2. Woodruff.	15. Lockwood.	29. Quinn.
3. Davis, C.E.L.B.	16. Hills, E. R.	30. Smith, C. S.
4. Weeden.	17. Dixon.	31. Umbstaetter.
5. Mercur.	18. Eastman.	32. Neff.
6. Greene.	19. Soulé.	33. Campbell, Q.
7. Wheeler.	20. Herr.	34. Fleming.
8. Swift.	21. Craig.	35. Merrill.
9. Wright.	22. Webster, G. O.	36. Cole.
10. Churchill.	23. Moberley.	37. Thompson, J.C.
11. Adams, H. M.	24. Kilbourne.	38. Brown.
12. Butler.	25. Payne.	39. Stretch.
13. King.	26. Upham.	40. Dunwoody.
	27. Hills, F. L.	

First Class, arranged according to merit, in Ordnance and Gunnery.

1. Mercur.	14. Dunwoody.	28. Campbell, Q.
2. Adams, H. M.	15. Payne.	29. Hills, E. R.
3. Weeden.	16. Herr.	30. Craig.
4. Quinn.	17. Churchill.	31. Moberley.
5. Davis, C. E.L.B.	18. Upham.	32. Webster, G. O.
6. Smith, C. S.	19. King.	33. Fleming.
7. Greene.	20. Eastman.	34. Brown.
8. Wheeler.	21. O'Hara.	35. Umbstaetter.
9. Soulé.	22. Dixon.	36. Hills, F. L.
10. Butler.	23. Kilbourne.	37. Neff.
11. Woodruff.	24. Orr.	38. Stretch.
12. Lockwood.	25. Swift.	39. Thompson, J.C.
13. Wright.	26. Merrill.	40. Cole.
	27. Webster, I. T.	

First Class, arranged according to merit, in Cavalry Tactics.

1. Adams, H. M.	15. Merrill.	28. Campbell, Q.
2. Butler.	16. Webster, I. T.	29. Herr.
3. Swift.	17. Greene.	30. Webster, G. O.
4. Davis, C.E.L.B.	18. Dunwoody.	31. O'Hara.
5. King.	19. Eastman.	32. Orr.
6. Lockwood.	20. Kilbourne.	33. Hills, E. R.
7. Quinn.	21. Wheeler.	34. Thompson, J.C.
8. Weeden.	22. Upham.	35. Neff.
9. Wright.	23. Hills, F. L.	36. Brown.
10. Churchill.	24. Craig.	37. Umbstaetter.
11. Moberley.	25. Dixon.	38. Fleming.
12. Payne.	26. Smith, C. S.	39. Stretch.
13. Soulé.	27. Woodruff.	40. Cole.
14. Mercur.		

But interesting as all this is, it pales its ineffectual fire before the following

OFFICIAL RECORD OF GENERAL MERIT,

which shows the final standing of every member of the graduating class, which goes into the printed data of the army, and stands for all time as the index pointing to the calibre and character of the cadet on the one hand, and to the prospective value of the officer on the other. The names marked with an asterisk are those of the "distinguished five."

First Class, arranged according to General Merit, June, 1866.

*1. Adams, H. M.	14. Smith, C. S.	27. Hill, E. R.
*2. Mercur.	15. Herr.	28. Swift.
*3. Davis, C.E.L.B.	16. O'Hara.	29. Hills, F. L.
*4. Greene.	17. Kilbourne.	30. Webster, G. O.
*5. Weeden.	18. Merrill.	31. Brown.
6. Wheeler, G. M.	19. Dunwoody.	32. Payne.
7. Woodruff.	20. Craig.	33. Campbell, O.
8. Quinn.	21. Dixon.	34. Stretch.
9. Lockwood.	22. King.	35. Neff.
10. Butler.	23. Eastman.	36. Fleming.
11. Soulé.	24. Webster, I. T.	37. Umbstaetter.
12. Wright.	25. Upham.	38. Moberley.
13. Churchill.	26. Orr.	39. Thompson, J.C.

Concerning this class Major-Gen. Cullum says, and his statement is corroborated by the other officers on the post, that it is composed of young men of extraordinary ability and character. There seems to be a general agreement on all sides that the class is superior in every respect to any that have preceded it for many years. It will be remembered that the same pleasant compliment was paid the class of 1865, so it would seem as if we are in the age of improvement. The members of the class have had designed and made by Messrs. Ball & Black, of New-York, a very elegant

CLASS-RING,

which is one of the most beautiful and elaborate things of the kind I ever saw. It is made of heavy gold, on which are embossed the several insignia of the corps, engineers, cavalry, ordnance and infantry; on the stone is cut the "66" and the motto

"Non sibi, sed patriæ,"

the whole being one of the few finger-rings that I ever saw fit for a gentleman to wear. The class has made no provision for a "baby cup." There are many objections to a thing of that sort. Not that there is any scarcity of babies, but it is difficult to keep track of the men, and the wrong baby is quite as likely to get the bauble as the right one.

In addition to the foregoing technical and studical examination, the Board deemed it proper to investigate the entire plan, scope and conduct of the Academy under its present management. They found that a very general dissatisfaction existed among the cadets with regard to the internal economics of the post, and particularly in regard to the question of food. The

CADETS CLAIM

that the Government allows them enough money to provide a better table. Luxuries they don't get and don't expect; comforts they expect, but their expectations are entirely visual; necessities they receive, but in an unsatisfactory style. Investigation has convinced the Board that the setting of the table is not exactly after the manner of the Lelands, nor do the viands compare favorably with those furnished by the Astor House; indeed it may safely be stated, basing the conclusion on cadet data, that the hash-houses of sundry Metropolitan localities are better served than the academic resort of our nascent officers. The purveyor is popularly supposed to have a good thing in his position; not that he amasses untold wealth, but that what he does amass, if properly told, would amount to a very respectable figure. His manner of purchasing supplies is at least massive. For instance, last Fall he bought at one time the moderate amount of twelve thousand pounds of butter—say six tons—for fear the price would go up during the Winter. The aforesaid butter is said by the cadets to be of an undesirable quality, and on divers occasions they have indicated their disapproval of the obnoxious lacteal extract by pitching it out of the window. The purveyor thinks such conduct singular, and declares that out of the 12,000 pounds, but one firkin proved bad. This being so, I must congratulate the purveyor on his skill in purchasing, or else condole with him on his evident loss of taste and smell. There is attached to the post a cadet farm, where cows give good milk, hens deposit excellent eggs, and such other pleasant properties are found as ordinarily accompany the judicious management of a country farm; these pleasant properties the cadets say are not forthcoming, so far as the cadet mess is concerned, and they make the not unreasonable demand that, as they pay for the cows and the hens, they are entitled to the milk and the eggs, and everything else thereto pertaining. They pay for the whole commissariat, and they pay for the services of the purveyor, and yet they have no more to say about his selection and engagement than they have about the private domesticities of the Japanese Tycoon. They complain seriously and bitterly of their "grub," and express themselves intensely gratified at the interest manifested by the Board in the affair.

All these little matters the Board of Visitors have looked into, and when found made a note of. There can be little question that the mess is not as well supplied as it might be; the cadet pay is $509 *per annum*, and that furnishes enough and more than enough even at ruling prices for all the expenses per man.

The old question of enlarging the corps has received the attention it deserves, and the Board will recommend an increase in the number of cadets. But probably the most interesting matter of discussion was that which pertains to the

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ACADEMY.

It is no secret in political and army circles that in certain influential quarters exists an avowed hostility to the Academy and its present system of management. Last year this hostility assumed organized shape, and made itself felt to a limited extent. One of the chief causes of opposition, and one, too, which has a certain air of plausibility about it, is, that in the selection of a superintendent too narrow a sphere is examined, too limited a number of men are open to appointment. The Corps of Engineers is, to be sure, a small body, but it is composed of men who were graduated from the best places of their class, who were best posted in the higher range of science, and ranked their fellows in all matters of attainment and ability. While the selection, then, is confined to this corps, the Academy cannot fail to have a superintendent who, while thoroughly familiar with the mere military requirements of the past, is also, from the natural bent of his mind, the practice of his life and the duties of his position equally familiar with the scientific and ethical necessities of a first-class institution of learning. The officers of the Engineer Corps feel a commendable and natural pride in the Academy, and all that pertains to it; they are continually studying its interests and suggesting its improvement; they have no political ends to serve or interests to advance, and nothing but the absolute good of the institution can in any way receive their coöperation, unless they are at once recreant to duty and devoid of the *esprit du corps* which for so many years has been a distinguishing characteristic of the body. The proposers of a plan by which the superintendency shall be thrown open to competition of the entire army, argue that in this way the field of selection for good men would be greatly enlarged. It seems to me that this is one of those puzzling swords which cut both ways, for the field is just as wide for the selection of incompetents as it is for the selection of good men, while no one will pretend that incompetents can hold a place for a moment in the Engineer Corps, composed as it is of the best men of every class. At all events the present rule has been observed for more than sixty years; the corps took hold of the Academy when it was a mere nothing, and have advanced it to its present proud preëminence, and with allowable gratulation they point to its acknowledged position among the scientific schools of the world as evidence of the skill with which it has been conducted. Much has been said about the necessary

QUALIFICATIONS

demanded of a person presenting an appointment as cadet. At present the rule is that candidates must be over sixteen and under twenty-one years of age at the time of entrance into the Military Academy; must be at least five feet in height, and free from any deformity, disease or infirmity, which will render them unfit for military service, and from any disorder of an infectious or immoral character. They must be able to read and write well, and perform with facility and accuracy the various operations of the four ground rules of Arithmetic, of reduction, of simple and compound proportion, and of vulgar and decimal fractions. The Arithmetic is to be studied understandingly, and not merely committed to memory.

It must be understood that a full compliance with the above conditions will be insisted on; that is to say, the candidate must write in a fair and legible hand, and without any material mistakes in spelling such sentences as shall be dictated by the examiners; and he must answer promptly and without errors all their questions in the above-mentioned rules of arithmetic; failing in any of these particulars, he will be rejected.

It must be also understood that every candidate will, soon after his arrival at West Point, be subjected to a rigid examination by an experienced Medical Board, and should there be found to exist in him any of the following causes of disqualification, to such a degree as will immediately, or in all probability may, at no very distant period, impair his efficiency, he will be rejected:

1. Feeble constitution and muscular tenuity; unsound health from whatever cause; indications of former disease; glandular swellings, or other symptoms of scrofula.
2. Chronic cutaneous affections, especially of the scalp, or any disorder of an infectious character.
3. Severe injuries of the bones of the head; convulsions.
4. Impaired vision from whatever cause; inflammatory affection of the eyelids; immobility or irregularity of the iris; fistula lachrymalis, &c., &c.
5. Deafness; copious discharge from the ears.
6. Loss of many teeth, or the teeth generally unsound.
7. Impediment of speech.
8. Want of due capacity of the chest, and any other indication of a liability to a pulmonic disease.
9. Impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the superior extremities on account of fractures, especially of the clavicle; contraction of a joint, extenuation deformity, &c., &c.
10. An unusual excurvature or incurvature of the spine.
11. Hernia.
12. A varicose state of the veins of the scrotum and spermatic cord, (when large,) sarcocele, hydrocele, hemorrhoids, fistulas.
13. Impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the inferior extremities on account of varicose veins, fractures, malformation, (flat feet, &c.,) lameness, contraction, unequal length, bunions, overlying or supernumerary toes, &c., &c.
14. Ulcers, or unsound cicatrices of ulcers likely to break out afresh.

During the months of July and August the Cadets are engaged in military duties and exercises, living in camp. The academic exercises commence on the first of September. The "semi-annual examination" takes place in January. At this time the cadets are rigidly examined in the subjects which they have been studying, and the new cadets, if found proficient therein, their conduct having been correct in all respects, will receive the warrant of cadet, and take such a station in their class as their respective merits, determined at the examination, may entitle them to. If any have been unable to master the course, they will be pronounced deficient by the Academic Board, and they will not be continued at the Military Academy except upon the recommendation of the Academic Board.

It is important that it be clearly understood, in the first place, that this examination, like all subsequent ones, is very thorough—does not permit any evasion or slighting of the course, and exacts a very close and persevering attention to study. The examining officers have no option. They *must* reject the deficient. The nation sends these young men to the Military Academy, supports and pays them adequately, and opens to them an honorable profession, in the expectation that their best efforts will be given to qualify themselves for the higher duties of the military service. Those who will not, or cannot, profit by these generous provisions, should not occupy the places of those who will and can.

In June there is held the "Annual Examination," which, in its character of searching scrutiny, is like the Semi-Annual Examination in January. Cadets who have failed to make the requisite proficiency, and are not likely to succeed in future, are declared deficient as in January.

It will thus be seen that a person must carry to the Academy a certain degree of preparation; good natural parts, an aptitude for study, industrious habits, perseverance, a disposition to conform to discipline, and correct moral deportment. If deficient in any of these respects, it will be best for young men not to enter the Military Academy, as they will thus avoid the probabilities of disappointment and mortification. Nearly one-third of those who receive appointments fail through deficiency in the above particulars, to graduate. But it must not be understood that those who fail to master the scientific course taught at the Military Academy necessarily incur thereby discredit as regards mental ability, since it is by no means rare for intellects otherwise strong to be averse to mathematical investigation or study of language.

That the Board will recommend an increase of the corps, and that competitive application be the rule henceforth, I have reason to believe.

THE "PLEBES"

are arriving fast. Poor little chaps how I pity them. With fathers influential enough to secure a political favor, or unfortunate enough to win by a soldier's death this appointment, these boys find themselves at the Doctor's door behind which sit the awful three who are to examine them physically. Naked as the day he was born, only larger, the trembling "plebe" goes in; he is punched, pulled, made to stoop, to jump, to bow, to bend to turn and squirm, and cough and spit, and shout, and sing, and do all sorts of gymnastically interesting but personally annoying things before the surgeon in charge will pass him. Then he is examined mentally, after which the class ahead of him "devil" him. Deviling is a good thing for some boys, but a bad thing for others—some good-natured chaps take it easily, and are let off with comparatively nothing; others fight it out to the bitter end, and finally yield out of pure exhaustion. I remember a boy at boarding-school who was taken before a red-hot stove with his trowsers full of snow, and while the melted slush was running down his legs, he gained immediate release by quietly suggesting to one of his fellows the propriety of going to his room for a bottle of "Bryonia," as he wasn't exactly sure about escaping a cramp in his calf. He was exempt from that moment, and so it is here, the good-natured get off easily, the others take dose after dose. I saw squads of these unfortunates this afternoon on the parade-ground being put through the elementary drill by the elder cadets. Meek little boys, whose chests naturally cave, whose toes *will* turn in, whose awkward hands wander from the sides of their trowsers, and whose red eyes, dim with constant straining after the seam in the coat of the boy before him, march and march, tramp and tramp, at the will of the trim youth who, relieved from his own hazing, has ample time to devote to others. In the process of time these plebes will be kicked and cuffed, badgered and bamboozled, wet through and dried up, taken up short and set down hard, until they are transferred from uncouth lads into polished gentlemen, and donning the regulation cut, will in turn bother the class which succeeds them. But just now they have a rough time of it. Thus far the following is the

ENTIRE LIST OF PLEBES

known to the Adjutant:

Armsby, Sherman, Minn.	Langston, Bryan H., Mo.
Bell, Isaac, Jr., at large.	Larned, Chas. W., at large.
Birkhimer, Wm. E., Iowa.	Lewis, Wm., Illinois.
Bomus, Peter S., New-York.	MacNutt, Ira, Penn.
Brodie, Alexander O., N. Y.	Mansfield, Francis W., Ohio.
Brown, Ira, Jr., Indiana.	Mendenhall, Edw. G., Penn.
Browning L., at large.	McCauley, C. A. H., Penn.
Burrows, Chas. W., Maine.	McMillen, Cyrus S., Ohio.
Chapin, Edward S., Iowa.	Olmsted, Jerauld A., N. Y.
Charlton, Thomas L., Ind.	Parker, Dexter W., Conn.
Cobb, Edward M., Cal.	Postley, Clarence A., Col.
Cook, John M., Kentucky.	*Quinan, Wm. R., Md.*
Cone, James L., Penn.	*Randall Elwood, Ohio.*
Coxe, Robert E., Jr., Ky.	Randolph, Benj. H., R. I.
Doherty, Anthony, N. Y.	Rockwell, Jas. W., N. Y.
Edoerler, W. Scott, N. H.	Scofield, Chas. B., at large.
Edmunds, F. H., Dakota.	Schrack, Francis S., Penn.
English, Henry R., Mo.	Schuyler, Walter S., N. Y.
Feehrer, Chas. W., Ind.	*Shank, Rush L., Mich.*
Floyd, Daniel H., Ind.	Sheldon, Edwin H., Conn.
Fountain, Samuel W., Ohio.	Shortell, Jas. E., Penn.
Goulding, Fred. A., Ky.	Sitgreaves, Chas. M., Md.
Grant, Fred. D., at large.	*Speed, Breckinridge, D. C.*
Guard, A. McCook, at large.	Smart, Wm. M., Ohio.
Hart, John C., N. Y.	Smith, Sebree, Kansas.
Hein, Otto L., at large.	Stevens, Edward G., Mass.
Holden, Edward S., Missouri.	*Tibbets, Clinton H., Ark.*
Homer, Wm. B., Mass.	Townsend, Thos. G., at large.
Hunt, Levi, Missouri.	Ward, Willard H. N., N. Y.
Ives, Rollin A., New-York.	Ward, Fred. K., Ohio.
Jerome, Lovell H., at large.	Watson, Wm. T., Del.
King, Peter, Iowa.	Weir, Wm. B., at large.
Kingsbury, H. P., at large.	White, Ulysses G., Ohio.
Kingsbury, Fred. W., Wis.	Wood, Edward E., Penn.
Knapp, Clarence A., Wis.	

Note.—Names in italics have not yet reported.

Next to the list of standing, in point of consecutive interest, came

THE LAST PARADE.

"When shall we meet again,
Meet ne'er to sever?"

is a question which annually arises at West Point, and notwithstanding the diplomas affirm that the recipients "have been carefully examined in all the arts, sciences and literature," the nearest solution to the interrogatory above, furnished me, is as follows:

"When we join the army of the blest,
With Benny Havens, Oh!"

Seriously, this is a tearful occasion, and my lachrymary organs have been severely taxed. Indeed, everybody was sad; the ladies cried from joy, the cadets cried from divers reasons, the *plebes* cried from grief, and I cried because I couldn't help it.

At 6:30 precisely the stirring drum summoned the whole corps to evening parade, which the graduating class attended for the last time. The evening was simply superb. The storm was suspended for the hour at least; the sun, with its golden eye of fabulous fierceness, flamed across the hills, and slanted upon the corps of cadets that stretched like a mathematical line from guidon to guidon; the spectators, hundreds in number, sauntered up and down the mall, rested upon the iron benches, or lounged as near as they dared upon the sacred precincts of the turf. In the marchings, changings of front, forward and to the rear—double columns closed in mass, on the centre, and in the formations of squares, the operations of the corps cannot be surpassed. Col. H. M. Black, Major of the Seventh Infantry, is a prince on parade, and obedient to his commands, the cadets moved with a precision and uniformity which met with the deserved approbation of every soldier on the ground.

The band played charmingly; the ladies, dressed in all the extravagancies of the present *outré* fashion; the hordes of picknickers, *en route* for the up-river boat, gathered near the flag-staff; the carriage-way was crowded with fine equipages, filled with beautiful women; the windows of the Professors' houses in the rear displayed numbers of the weaker and more brilliant sex; and children broke the rules of the post, playing gleefully on the sacred grass, while the gray-coated, white-panted, many-buttoned soldiers of the Republic passed and repassed in myriad evolutions, winning hearty applause and well-gained commendation.

The parade was of the usual prescribed form, and when the cadet officers "faced inwards," they were joined by their class-mates, who were privates in the ranks, and all marched forward toward Col. Black, the commandant of the cadets, halting in line, six paces distant. At a signal their heads were uncovered, and a parting, fervent, God speed you, was bowed to by the whole class.

In the meantime Apelles, the time-honored leader of the most magnificent among bands, broke out into a familiar air. "Ain't I glad to get out of the Wilderness," as if he too had been fighting it out on that line all Summer.

"Relieved from duty at the Military Academy," as the order says, means something. It means release from obedience to the imperative notes of "Old Bentz Bugle," it means liberty to go home to parents and sweethearts; it means, alas, that the time for entering into the world's arena and battling with sore disappointment has come at last.

I confess I do not envy these young gentlemen, or the career opened up before them. Apart from the discomforts of army life, their doom is to wait! Wait long, and many years for opportunities to employ the capital they have invested in a military education, and then to the many, disease or death, and to the few, honor and renown. But, alas! how few. I would not "rather be a dog and bay the moon;" but I vastly prefer to be a pilot on a seacoast steamer, with an interest in the Captain's death and rank, than to stand in the well-polished boots of the cheeriest cadet that was ever graduated from the finest military academy in the world. However, every man to his taste.

The parade was dismissed immediately after the reading of several hundred special orders, and then the first class men, jolly as grigs and happy as high-tide clams, rushed to embrace their friends upon the mall and prepare for the hop, which was to be given in the evening.

THE HOP

was, or rather is, for its music has somewhat disconcerted my sensitive nerves all the evening, under the conduct and control of the members of the second class, who are subject, of course, to the gallant Black, who reports to the great Cullum, who sits serene in his arm-chair at headquarters—monarch of all he surveys and of all that anybody else surveys here or hereabouts. Gen. Cullum is a curiosity in his way. He is a veteran and yet not old; a fighter and yet a peaceable and amiable gentleman; a steam engine disguised in the army blue trowsers, and yet *so* gallant and polite to the ladies as to be proverbial as a martinet, and yet a friend to the cadets; saving of the cadet fund, but a distributor of gold, silver and copper medals, and dispenser of good boy chevrons; difficult to humbug, but easy to convince—jolly courteous, severe, distant, full of merit, brimfull of discipline, great on details and a competent General. And with all his ramrodic stiffnitude, Gen. Cullum is fond of his little joke. The cadets were very anxious a week since to know on what date to give the hop. They appealed to Col. Black, he referred them to the Post Adjutant, and he referred them to Gen. Cullum. They went to Gen. Cullum, who really couldn't say anything about it one way or another—he knew nothing. This, by the way, is a great place for Know Nothing. Gen. Cullum, the polite and erudite but exceedingly reticent Superintendent, would make an excellent candidate for the Presidency of that party. He never knows anything. The most courteous correspondent can worm nothing out of him; the politest lady can secure nothing beyond a smile: the most bewitching eighteen-year-older must fail if she attempts to catch the remotest hint of anything about anybody from him; the bluntest soldier and the most timid cadet stand on a par before the General's knowledge-box. We all tried to find out about the hop—'twas no use; we all tried to worm out points about the cadets—it resulted in failure; we heard that Secretary Stanton was expected—the General knew nothing about it; fond papas and doting mammas wanted to know when Charley or Tommy or Sammy would be relieved—but Gen. Cullum sat quiet, smiling, pleasant and uncommunicative. It's the same way with his staff. One might as soon expect information from the long deceased and entirely decomposed prophet Jeremiah, of Scriptural renown, as from the close-mouthed Adjutant, Capt. Boynton, who, although one of the best men in the service, never knows anything that it would be dangerous to know, while the Professors, bless their timid old pictures, they are so dwarfed and shaded by the official amplitude of the Superintendent, and so hampered and tied with cords of red tape, that they would as soon think of opening one of St. John's Apocalyptic seals as of telling a newspaper man, or any other man, anything without the sanction of the great I Amic at headquarters. After days and days of waiting on the tide of the Board of Visitors, Gen. Cullum was enabled to consent to the 18th, as the night for the hop. Invitations were at once sent out, and preparations made for a grand and gala occasion. The Academic Halls were at the service of the Second Class, under whose management the hop was to be given, and the band was, as usual, placed at their service.

The invitation cards are very neatly gotten up, and bear in addition to the formal invitation the names of the Committee, Messrs. J. M. Kelso Davis, C. S. Heintzleman and W. J. Sartle. Young ladydom all over the reachable States was fevered by the announcement, and set ablaze by the invitation. Papas mammas, big brothers and beaux were argued into coming, and here they all are. The cars brought large accessions of dust-begrimed pilgrims to the crowded hotels. The *Mary Powell* and the *Armenia* were deep in the lordly Hudson with their load of dancers and spectators. Such cramming of hotel rooms you never saw. Roe was full before, and now he's full all over. Cozzens hasn't where to lay his head, and many of his guests to-night will be in the same unpleasant predicament. Kinz, at Buttermilk Falls, who has accumulated a selection of choice spirits for several weeks, in an ecstacy of fear lest some one of his numerous boarders shall be compelled to sleep on his front stoop, or try his hunkies on the chicken-roost, every private house far and near is under pressure. The Professors are overrun with dear friends, and their families are annoyed by the serious inroads upon comfort and ease. I have seen more cross faces, bilious eyes, pursed-up mouths and soiled linen this afternoon than before in a twelve-month; I have heard more swearing, grumbling, peevish talking and futile scolding since I have been here than before in ten years. The pretty belles who came up with papa and mamma can't find rooms, they instantly tackle mamma and drive her to distraction, until she in turn gives it to papa in such first-class Xantippean style, that he is glad to escape from the hot parlor out upon the crowded piazza, where he may be readily distinguished by his tight-drawn hat, his cross phiz, his dusty raiment and his impatient step. Poor papa!

In the meantime the cadets, and the young ladies whose papas were fortunate enough to secure rooms, dressed and went to the Hall, determined to make an evening of it, and get through the entire programme before midnight, at which hour the permit closes and the music will cease. As I write, the Hop is in full progress, and a jollier crowd I never saw. West Point has enjoyed many similar scenes, but never before has such entire *éclat* attended the hopicular arrangement. The cadets are simply extatic in their bliss. Released from Cullum, freed from Professors, unbothered by regulations, unawed by demerits, caring nothing more for lessons, secure in the possession of "Max," or resigned to the condition of the other fellow, they one and all seem forgetful of the past, regardless of the future, but bent and determined on enjoying the present to the very full.

The list of dances is as follows: 8 P. M.—1. Polka Redowa, 2. Quadrilles, 3. Redowa, 4. Galop, 5. Lancers. 9 P. M.—6. Deux Temps, 7. Redowa, 8. Galop, 9. Lancers, 10. Waltz, 11. Galop. 10 P. M.—12. Redowa, 13. Quadrilles, 14. Galop, 15. Deux Temps, 16. Redowa, 17. Lancers. 11 P. M.—18. Galop, 19. Waltz, 20. Polka Redowa, 21. Galop, 22. Lancers, 23. Deux Temps, 24. Redowa, 25. Galop. 12 M.—26. Waltz.

At an early hour of the evening the "engagement" list of each cadet was filled, and hosts of pretty girls stood ready to share the honor and divide the pleasure with their sisters. Everybody, his wife and daughters, are here. Beauty and fashion, particularly fashion, flaunt about the rooms and halls to the despair of the cadets who are full of "femininity," and the envy of outsiders who can't get any. Talk about Broadway, Fifth-avenue or Central Park—they are as nothing before the absurdities of to-night's display. Fashion with her curly wigs, her frizzled fronts, her huge round rats, her dainty little mice, her ponderous rolls, her tremendous waterfalls, her great big bags of in-netted hair, cut from the Lord knows who, her spangles and brilliants, her furbelows and hoops; and despite all the fashion beauty is here too. The ladies are dressed elegantly, and with the exception of their heads, with great taste. Such webs of illusion, tulle, tarletan-muslin, and all that sort of thing, were never woven in the imagination of Scheherezade, or any other Oriental story-teller. Entirely unfamiliar with the mysteries of feminine toggery, I can only say that all the ladies are dressed in robes of exceeding lightness; they look as though the touch of a single match would send the roomful into the adjoining realm of fire and smoke in a second. A tinder-box is nothing to them. No one but cadets dance with them; civilians are nowhere and officers are at a discount. Nearly every cadet has lost the majority of his coat buttons, and the ladies are heavy with the stolen metal. Indeed, the consequences in this regard might be serious, if the hop was to continue an hour later; as it is no one would recognize the jaunty uniforms of the morning in the dilapidated coats of the evening. It remains only to say (for it is very late) that the ball passed off with decided *éclat*, and to the entire satisfaction of the ladies and the cadets. To-morrow morning the happy fellows will say goodbye to the Point, with all its pleasant Post-isms; to the Academy, with its dread drills; to the great Cullum, with his formal frettings; to the barracks, with their bounces; to the gray coats with their bell buttons to the life of a subordinate, but only that they may enter upon the sterner realities of subordination. The change will consist principally in this, they will wear hereafter blue coats instead of grey ones, army trowsers in place of cadet tights; in all other matters they remain at the beck and call of another, and he of another, on the principle that (incorrectly, but felicitously quoted)—

"Great fleas have little fleas to bite 'em,
And so it goes, *ad infinitum*."

The Board of Visitors, prior to adjournment, passed the following resolutions of

RESPECT TO GEN. SCOTT.

as appears from the minutes of the Board:

Judge Barbour, of Virginia, offered a resolution, requesting the Chairman to appoint a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Board in view of the death of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, whereupon the Chairman appointed Col. McMynn, of Wisconsin: Dr. Ralston, of Illinois; Mr. McCauley, of Delaware; Dr. Tindall, of Mississippi, and Ex-Gov. Turner, of Rhode Island. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, the Committee presented the following:

Whereas, It has pleased Him in whose hands are the destinies of men to take from earth Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott; and whereas the history of the great soldier blends with that of his country for more than half a century, therefore

Resolved, That this Board desire to express the profound sorrow that fills their hearts on account of the loss the nation has sustained in the death of the great Captain whose last days were spent at West Point, where his mortal remains now repose.

Resolved, That in the life of Gen. Scott were exemplified the great virtues that ennoble mankind and that render nations illustrious. His matchless military skill, his statesman-like sagacity, his pure patriotism and his spotless character secure his name a place among those that shall never be forgotten.

Resolved, That the sad event we desire to commemorate has added another to the associations that consecrate this National School, and that the life of the good man and true soldier who loved it so well is the truest idea of a good citizen that we can commend to those who are fitting themselves to defend their country.

Resolved, That Congress is respectfully asked to cause a suitable monument to be erected at West Point in commemoration of the character and services of the illustrious deceased.

A true copy. JOHN NEWMAN,
Secretary of the Board.

While I am clearing up the Point matters, I will publish at the request of Gen. Cullum, the following card from

VICE PRESIDENT FOSTER AND SPEAKER COLFAX,

which explains itself:

Sir: In the *Chronicle* this morning there is an article entitled "The Visitors to Gen. Scott's Funeral," complaining that no arrangements had been made for the Military, Naval and Congressional Committees, either on the way to or at West Point.

This statement, so far as the Congressional Committee is concerned, is entirely groundless.

The joint resolution raising the committee did not pass the two houses of Congress until after 2 P. M. on Thursday. Before 5 P. M. complete arrangements had been made for the whole trip, and at 6:30 P. M. the Committee left Washington in a special car, the best in the power of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to secure on such short notice, in charge of a special conductor.

A special car on the Hudson River Railroad was placed at the service of the Committee for the day, and carriages were in waiting at every point. There was no lack of refreshments anywhere.

At West Point the Committee was received by Gen. Cullum and staff, who also formally called upon the Committee at the hotel, (where the Committee had three rooms for its exclusive use,) accompanied by the whole staff of the post, and otherwise showed every attention in his power.

Whatever discomforts others may have suffered, the Congressional Committee had no cause of complaint, as every arrangement for their comfort and convenience was made, and carried out as made.

Very respectfully, &c., L. F. S. FOSTER,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The late hour at which I write I am necessarily compelled to omit many matters of interest. Suffice it to say, that in a few hours the new regime will begin, and while the class which has been graduated goes off feeling that the great day of days has past and gone, the incoming class looks despondingly ahead into the dark dismalities of a four years' course, seeing, as through a thick grass very darkly its day of days far, far in the uncertain future.

The class of 1867 has many good men in it, and when they take their turn, giving their buttons to their lady friends, and receiving from the practiced hand of the honored Superintendent, may I be there to see. DIABOLUS.

A SEVERE GALE.

Damage to Shipping—The Walls of the Academy of Music Blown Down.

There was an incessant fall of rain on Sunday and during the evening, which, during the night, increased to a violent storm, accompanied by a heavy gale of wind. Some slight damage was done to the shipping in the habor in consequence of vessels dragging their anchors and getting foul of each other The ships *D. H. Watjen* and *Philadelphia* drifted foul of the steamship *Palmyra*, and all three vessels sustained some damage. There was quite a busy time among the tug-boats in bringing the vessels back to their anchorage.

During the prevalence of the storm the entire eastern wall of the lately-burned Academy of Music was blown down, the *débris* falling into the enclosure and on the lot formerly occupied by the Fourteenth-street Medical College. It fell with a fearful crash, heard above the din of the storm, and arousing the sleepers several blocks distant. The front and side walls, as also the immense proscenium arch, still remain, but are doubtless so much weakened by this disaster as to be of no service. Indeed, it is a question if they will not speedily of their own accord follow the example set them by the eastern end of the building. Fortunately there was no one in the vicinity at the time, and consequently there are no injuries or deaths to record as the result of this fall in brick and mortar.

The Directors of the Academy had already commenced work upon these old walls, with a view to rebuilding the Academy. A scaffolding had been erected about them, and laborers have been engaged some days in preparing them for future use. This crash among them will doubtless convince the Directors that what remains are not safe to rebuild upon, notwithstanding the report of the surveyer, who pronounced them more substantial than new ones would be. The public may congratulate itself that this wall tumbled as it did, for had it remained a short time longer those same walls would have been used to form the new Academy, and we should doubtless had them falling sometime when a large audience was assembled within them. If, however, the directors still insist upon using what remains, the City authorities should put a stop to it in a most peremptory manner. The few thousands of dollars which would be saved by the use of them will hardly pay for another Pemberton Mills disaster, and the attendant sacrifice o' life.

A Valuable Disinfectant.

The Ridgewood Disinfectant manufactured at the Harlem Chemical Works is coming into extensive use as an effective agent for cleansing places where disease may be engendered. It has been tried with the best results by our own Board of Health; the Washington City Board has also formally indorsed it, and at a recent meeting of the Troy Board of Health, N. H. Benton, Health Officer, sent a communication stating that "after a number of tests and experiments performed with said powder, he is thoroughly convinced and satisfied that as a disinfecting agent, in freeing the atmosphere from the dangers arising from malaria and contagion—as a deodorizer, in destroying the effluvia of the noxious gasses arising from decay of animal, vegetable or fœcal matter—and as an antiseptic, in retarding putrefactive fermentation, preserving the urea of manures from decomposition, it is the required desideratum for the improvement of the comfort and sanitary condition of the people."

NEW-JERSEY.

Concert at Orange, N. J.—During last winter two highly successful concerts were given at Orange, N. J., under the auspices of the Library Association—one a soiree of Chamber music, by Mason and Thomas, and another of vocal and instrumental music, in which Miss Adelaide Phillips was the chief attraction. A third concert is announced for Wednesday evening, when Miss Hattie M. Gibbs will be the vocalist, and Messrs. Mason, Bergner, and other artists, the instrumentists.

[Advertisement.]

P. T. Barnum, Esq., the Great Showman, says:

"I have been using the SOZODONT personally and in my family for a long time past, and unhesitatingly testify that it is by far the most efficient and delightful article for the teeth and gums I have ever used. We cannot dispense with it." Beware of imitations.

[Advertisement.]

Toilet Preparations.—The country is full of preparations for beautifying the complexion, renewing youth, etc.; but the only preparation that will effectually remove those brown and yellow spots, called moth-patches, or the still more disagreeable blemishes called freckles, is Perry's justly celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Everybody desires to be personally beautiful; but it is a fact definitely settled by all ancient and modern philosophers that nobody can be handsome except he wears a stylish, well-fitting and fashionable hat. To procure such a HAT go to the celebrated KNOX, at No. 212 or 533 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ladona, from Galveston—Chas. E. Richard and family, M. Jordan, J. H. Mills, Mrs. Abbott, M. J. Donahue, Z. Barilett and lady, R. H. Williams, J. Chubbe and lady, M. H. Tucker and family, J. H. Baker, Capt. Glynn and lady, Miss Brown, Mrs. Wanklin, Mrs. Sawyer and daughter, Miss Ball, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Chamberlain and daughter, Mrs. Fellows and 2 children, Mrs. Packer and son, Miss Packer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets...... 7 34 | Moon sets.... 12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 21 | Gov. Island. 1 10 | Hell Gate.... 2 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 18.

Cleared.

Ship Marianne Nottebohm, Lamb, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Contest, (Br.,) Scott, Rio Janeiro; Mozart, (Brem.,) Baetjer, City Point, Va., C. Luling & Co.; Faugh-a-Ballagh, (Br.,) Doyle, Pictou, B. F. Small & Co.

Brigs Champion, (Br.,) Martell, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; Matilda, (Ital.,) Cafuri, Queenstown for orders, A. P. Agresti; Eleanor Thompson, (Br.,) Duncan, Cork for orders, McCully & Mars.

Schooners Bay State, Hallett, Boston, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Royal Arch, (Br.,) Newcomb, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) Laprelle, Rio Grande de Sul, Brett, Son & Co.; T. J. Tull, Cooper, New-Bedford, Laraway & Plymer; Vigilant, (Br.,) Wells, Nassau, R. E. Hutchinson; Lucy Ann, Burdon, Lingan, B. F. Small & Co.; Libertadora, (Dan.,) Leyber, St. Martin's and St. Thomas, Dovale & Co.; Walter Raleigh, Nickerson, Buenos Ayres, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Bela Peck, Avery, Philadelphia, Laraway & Plymer.

Sloop Fred Brown, Wrightman, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Ladona, Hovey, Galveston June 4, via Key West, with cotton and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Was detained 3 ds. at Galveston Bar. June 8, 40 miles off Tortugas, passed brig Model, from Boston for Mobile.

Steamship Gussie Telfair, Dean, Wilmington, N. C., 55 hours, with cotton to C. P. Pierson. Was detained off the Bar by the S. E. blow of last night.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Valley City, Snyder, Richmond and Norfolk 26 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Eutaw, Coffin, Beaufort, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Western Empire, Grazier, Callao March 3, via Hampton Roads 3 ds., with guano to E. A. Furgerson. April 25, lat. 50, lon. 83, spoke Br. ship North America, from Callao for New-York.

Ship Jane J. Southard, (of Richmond, Me.,) Bishop, Callao March 3, via Hampton Roads 3 ds., with guano to master.

Bark Diana, (Swed.,) Bergenstrom, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to order.

Bark Sostrene, (Norw.,) Foyn, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark John Griffin, Chase, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Everhard Delius, (Brem.,) Lauer, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Ruger Bros.

Brig Bocabec, (of St. John, N. B.,) Holmes, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Emma G., (of St. Johns, N. B.,) Webber, Barbados 15 ds., with oil and molasses to master.

Brig Irene, (of Addison, Me.,) Dyer, Kingston, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood and sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig H. Frost, Porter, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Olivia, (Hamb.,) Miller, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to G. Mullington.

Brig J. McIntyre, (of Boston,) Marshall, Guantanemo 17 ds., with sugar to master. Left no vessels.

Brig Mercedes, (of Turks Island,) Kohl, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova.

Brig Isabella Thorlbeck, (of Sunderland,) Proctor, Cadiz 53 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig E. A. Barnard, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Crowell, Zaza 18 ds., with sugar to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig J. Titus, (of Bermuda,) Smith, Manzanilla 26 ds., with sugar to T. J. Outerbridge.

Brig Hiram Abiff, (of Wiscasset,) Tibbits, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with barks Homeward and Archer, for New-York.

Brig Nebraska, (of Boston,) Emery, Nuevitas 13 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Ocean Wave, Brewrig, Fernandina 11 ds., with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Aurora, (Br.,) Cashon, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine.

Brig Emeline, (Mex.,) Galindo, Campeachy 19 ds., with wood to M. Echevarria & Co.

Brig A. B. Cook, Small, Port Royal 9 ds., with old iron to Bixby & Co.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Rogers, Manzanilla 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Henrietta, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda 11 ds., with produce to McColl & Frith.

Schr. Isabel, (of New-London,) Dennison, Harbor Island 9 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. D. W. Clark, (of St. John, N. B.,) Williams, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to order.

Schr. Julia A. Hallock, Crowell, Barbados 16 ds., with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge.

Schr. Konet, Elliott, Old Harbor, Jam., 16 ds., with logwood to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. U. S. Groves, McKee, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. J. B. Marshall, Marshall, Cow Bay, with coal to C. B. Swaine.

Schr. Mayflower, Woodhull, Viques, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to J. L. Phillips & Co.

Schr. Clara W. Elwell, (of Boston,) Brown, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. America, (Br.,) Speight, Fredericton, N. B., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Coast Pilot, Goodale, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to A. Abbott.

Schr. Moses Waring, Plummer, St. Andrew's, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. B. Marshall, Marshall, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud.

Schr. N. Doane, Megathlin, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Amelia, (of Halifax,) Fitchet, Point Petre, Guadaloupe, 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Alligator, Collins, Corpus Christi 30 ds., with wool, &c., to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Darling, Baltimore.
Schr. R. P. King, Smith, Cedar Keys 10 ds., lumber.
Schr. Washington, Joline, Virginia.
Schr. Isle of Pines, Lake, Virginia.
Schr. M. A. Predmore, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Exertion, Tyler, Virginia.
Schr. Francis French, Lippincott, Virginia.
Schr. J. Van Zandt, Woodmarsen, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 18—Arr. steamers Appold, from Baltimore; Nereus, from New-York; W. P. Clyde, from do.; barks Argo, from Troon; brig H. B. Emery, from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned steerage passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown to New-York, per the National Steam Navigation Company's Steamship Louisiana, Archibald Thompson, Commander, having arrived at New-York, after a fine passage of 13 days, and who are now about to depart from the ship to our various destinations, cannot take a farewell before expressing our sincere thanks to the Captain and officers of the ship, for their having navigated the ship so nobly across the broad Atlantic and brought us safely to our port of destination.

We at the same time desire to express unqualified approbation of the steerage, which is large and well ventilated, and always kept in the best order. The victualing of the ship cannot, we believe, be surpassed by any ocean-going steamer, and the unvarying kindness and attention of the officers, (not forgetting the purser, surgeons and chief steward,) and also of the steward, to the general comfort and welfare of the passengers, has greatly added to our comfort and happiness and relieved the monotony of the voyage.

We now bid good-bye to the Louisiana and her officers, sincerely wishing the Louisiana every success, and her officers, health, prosperity and success to all their undertakings. If ever it should be our fortune to cross the Atlantic again, we certainly shall go by this line, and would respectfully advise our friends and the ocean-traveling public to patronize the steamers of the National Steam Navigation Company.

JAMES BROWN,
EDWARD WILSON,
JAMES DOWLING,
PETER DUFFEY,
MICHAEL DOYLE,
JAMES FAGAN,
JOHN MANA,
Committee.

During the heavy blow last night from S. E., the ships Philadelphia and D. H. Watjen, at anchor in the North River, dragged their anchors near to the steamship Palmyra, and on the turn of the tide the steamer swung across the bows of the ships, doing some considerable damage to each other.

Spoken, &c.

Clara—schr., hence for Indianola, May 27, lat. 27, lon. 88.

David Bood—schr., (had 350 quintals of fish,) June 10, 35 miles S. of Cape Sable.

Herald—wh. brig, of Marion, from Trinidad, Port Spain, cruising, June 15, lat. 38 40, lon. 73 50.

Italia—brig, from Cienfuegos for Halifax, June 12, off Double-head Shot Keys.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., June 2, brigs Sarah Flagg, for New-York in 3 ds.; Machias, do. do.; Rosemay, do. in 10 ds.; Caroline, dischg.

At Zaza, June 1, brig Independence, for New-York in 2 ds.; schr. Bramhall, dischg.

At Bermuda, June 6, bark Eliza Barss and brig T. H. A. Pitt, for New-York soon.

At Harbor Island, June 8, schrs. W. H. Dewitt and Good Intent, for New-York in 2 days.

At Matanzas, June 7, Arthur Eagleson, to sail in 9 days.

At Sagua, June 0, bark Arietta, for New-York in 6 ds.

[PER PERUVIAN.]

LONDONDERRY, June 8.

Arr. from New-York, Villafranca, at Start Point; Harrisburgh, at Beach Head; Tuspan, at Deal; Germania, at Hamburg; Merrimac, at Bremen; Cumberland and Frisk, at Antwerp; Sophia Pale, at Bordeaux; Columbia, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Mobile, American Eagle, at Havre; George 5th and Jane Bishop, at Liverpool.

Arr. from ——, Energy, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Magicienus, at Flushing.

Arr. from Savannah, Rivalen and Squando, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Etorte de la Mar, at Havre; Garibaldi, G. Mosby and Galena, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Galveston, Lusita and St. Marie, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Apalachicola, Helen P. Cooper, at Liverpool.

Arr. at Liverpool, June 7, Perseverance, William Rathbone and Sunrise, from New-York; Emily, Mamnon, Anna Dorothea, Teataster, Stadacona and Martha Cobb, from New-Orleans; Scotland, from Charleston; George & Maria, Sherbrea.

[PER CHINA.]

Arr. from New-York, May 29, Barne, at Dardenelles; June 6, Republic, at Bremen; 7th, Villafranca and Atalanta, (s. s.) at Gravesend; J. A. Stamler, at Havre; 4th, Stobias, at Genoa; 7th, Christian and Meteor, at Flushing; 6th, Guyana, at Bordeaux; 5th, Guglielmo, at Marseilles; 8th, Gambia, (s. s.) at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, 6th, Edward Hyman, at Aberdeen; Iola and Ferden, at Havre; 3d, Teresita, at Barcelona.

Arr. from Mobile, 8th, David Hoadley and Annie, at Havre; 8th, Jane A. Bishop, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Galveston, 8th, Vivid and Emil, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Savannah, 6th, Atlantic, at Havre.

Sld. for New-York, 8th, Koodoo, at Liverpool.

Sld. for New-Orleans, 8th, Florence Chipman, at Liverpool.

Mem.—Ship Tweed, Smyrna, for Boston, was spoken May 25, master dead.

[LATEST.]

Arr. from New-York, Breese, at Gravesend; Charles Edward, at Flushing.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Helen, at Havre.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Cooper and Ocean, at Liverpool; Lawrence, at Malaga.

Arr. from Mobile, Montana, at Liverpool.

ELEGANT READY MADE

CLOTHING

AT BROWNELL'S,

AT PRICES THAT MUST COMMAND THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.

Complete Suits, $24 to $30.

Youths' and Boys' Suits at Low Prices,

A LARGE STOCK OF

White Duck Pants and Vests on hand.

No. 503 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Block.

FRENCH SELF FASTENING BUTTONS

PUT ON and TAKEN OFF in a MOMENT by any one, without sewing, eyelet, screw, rivet or cut in the cloth. This invention received the first premium (Silver Medal) at the Fair of the American Institute in September, 1865. They can be changed from one garment to another in an instant, and as they never pull off or tear the cloth, they are the only reliable

BUTTONS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
BUTTONS FOR LADIES.

By having several different sets, ladies can change them in a moment, thus altering the appearance of the garment to suit taste or occasion.

ARMY AND NAVY BUTTONS.

For this purpose they are invaluable, as they can in an instant be exchanged for a new set, removed for cleaning, or changed for plain covered buttons when desired.

In order to let the public at once see the great advantages of these goods, we offer to send by return mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price, one set Sleeve Buttons, ladies' or gent's, Plain, 40c.; Fancy, 50c. per set. A full descriptive list, from which any of the above goods can be ordered, will be sent by mail on application. Call or address, W. B. WATKINS, sole agent, No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York. Please state where you saw the advertisement. Show this to your friends.

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ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER,
ORANGE DUCKING POWDER,
FOURTH OF JULY POWDER,
ORANGE RIFLE POWDER.
CANNON POWDER, U. S. Govt. Strength, for Salutes.
SMITH & RAND POWDER COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES cured without knife or caustic. Attention to diseases of the pelvic viscera, deformities of eyes, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Surgeon, No. 2 Union-square.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 387, June 18, 1866.
38, 54, 46, 61, 13, 65, 64, 24, 2, 12, 33, 69, 17.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 388, June 18, 1866.
28, 58, 4, 42, 72, 55, 62, 38, 20, 17, 31, 32.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 287, June 18, 1866.
43, 48, 49, 1, 36, 24, 34, 6, 55, 12, 51, 74, 71.
SHELBY—Class No. 288, June 18, 1866.
22, 14, 55, 60, 51, 11, 75, 62, 19, 3, 27, 17.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker. No. 176 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, CIRCULARS, information, &c., sent. Prizes cashed in all legal lotteries. J. R. CLAYTON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A VALUABLE THOROUGH-BRED SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—Bay, no white, 15¾ hands high, six years old; bred by R. Aitcheson Alexander, Esq., of Kentucky, from whom he was purchased by the owner; he was got by Kurio, the sire of Zigzag, the great hurdle racer; his dam was Susan, by American Eclipse; is a fine saddle horse, sound, kind, of gentle disposition, though spirited and shows blood; he goes, also, in harness, and is without fault; he is sold only because the owner fancies 210 pounds too much for him to carry in the saddle. Also a Morgan mare, six years old, dapple bay, black points, about 15 hands high, sound and kind in harness and under the saddle, and the handsomest horse in New-York. Price low. Inquire at private stable, No. 19 East 37th-st.